The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1888.

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COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LII, NO 17

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SELECT STORY.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S COURAGE.

CHAPTER I.

The Johnstown stage was due at City of Rocks at 5 o'clock. About that hour a man in a flannel shirt dirty soldier trousers tucked in his boots and a slouch hat on the back of his bronzed, bearded, unkempt head, materialized in the obscurity of the doorway of the station house, and shading his eyes with his hand, looked down the road. As he stood there a cloud of dust became visible in the distance. It floated and wavered nearer and nearer, until the creaking and jingling of dry wood, leather and metal, and the pounding of hoofs were heard. Then, as the cloud approached the station, an apparition of two horses and a stage coach was seen within it. The cloud stopped in front of the house, the dust settled and the coach, coated inside and out with the white powder, was disclosed. The driver, looking like a miller, laid his whip on the roof and prepared to descend. The station keeper, who meanwhile had stepped out in the road and silently commenced to unhook the traces, looked up for the first time. The next moment he dropped the trace with an exclamation of wonder, while his hand slowly but instinctively sought the revolver which hung in a belt loosely about his hips. For a few seconds he scrutinized the face of the man who was swinging himself down from the box and then his look of surprise changed to one of recognition, his hand relaxed its hold on the pistol and he said heartily, "Well, I'll be durned! Lieutenant, is that you? Why, what's come of Jim?"

"He was taken sick down by Shotgun Creek, and had to lay off at the milk ranch," said the man addressed, taking off his hat and beating out the dust against his leg. He was tall and broad-shouldered, but slender, and was dressed in the same manner as the station keeper, even to the revolver which hung about his hips. His voice and bearing, however, the only characteristics unaffected by the dust, betrayed a difference between them.

"It leaves me in a purty fix," said the hostler. "Frank's out after stock, and there's no one yere but me. Who's goin' to take the stage on?"

"I'll take it on as far as Pack City, if you like," said the lieutenant. "The old man will find someone there to take Jim's place easy enough."

The station keeper, without replying, mechanically resumed his duties of taking out the horses, and watched them meditatively as they walked slowly off to the stables. Then finally turning to the lieutenant, with the air of one whose mind is made up, he said: "By thunder, I guess that's the only thing we kin do. I can't leave here. I wouldn't have a head of stock left by the time I got back. Them damned Injuns is gittin' worse and worse, not to mention the hoss thieves and road agents that's gittin' thicker'n fleas on a dog's back. It's sort o' crowdin' you, though, lieutenant, and I don't know what the old man'll say."

"He won't say thank you, at any rate," said the lieutenant.

"You kin gamble on that," said the hostler, approvingly. "Who's this Johnny come lately?" he added, as a passenger from the inside of the stage strolled toward them.

"Jim said he was a stockman," said the lieutenant; "he's billed for Pack City."

"Jim," growled the hostler, contemptuously. "Jim's a stranger himself in these parts. How should he know?"

And when the traveler, an elderly man, joined them with a sociable remark that "it was pretty tol'able warm," the hostler vented his scorn for Jim by ignoring him altogether, and continuing his talk with the lieutenant about waybills, express, mail and other stage matters. But the passenger appearing in nowise affected by this lack of cordiality held his ground, and if he did not join in the conversation, listened to it so persistently that the hostler finally turned to him and said, rather sarcastically, "Stranger, is there anything I can do for you?"

"Well, no, pard," replied the traveler good humoredly, "there's nothin' yer kin do fer me, but I reckon you kin do somethin' fer that lady inside; she's petered plumb out, and the kid's yelling like all possessed."

At this the amateur driver opened the stage door and looked in. There was the usual litter of mail bags and small bundles, and smell of dust and leather. Addressing the woman, who in a long linen duster and with a veil over her face, reclined limply in one corner, half holding a crying baby, the lieutenant said, "Supper station, madam."

This announcement producing no reply, he repeated it in a louder tone. The only result was an added force to the baby's cries.

"I reckon she's fainted," said the other passenger, appearing at his elbow with a cup of water; "try this yere."

The lieutenant got inside, followed by the old man, to whom he unceremoniously handed the baby. Taking out his pocket-flask, he mixed a little whisky and water, and pushing the veil up from the unconscious mouth, he succeeded in partially reviving the exhausted woman. "Now, then," he said, in an authoritative tone, "you must come outside in the open air and wash your face and hands; that will brace you up quicker than anything. Then, when you have had some dinner, you will be all right. We haven't much time," he added.

The woman obediently arose, but cramped and worn out by the long days ride, had to be assisted to the ground. She succeeded in walking over to the water trough, and, sitting down on its edge, silently took her baby. The lieutenant brought her a basin and towel, and left her to her toilet. Presently he returned and said, "Supper is ready."

"Thank you, I don't want any supper," was the reply.

As he heard her speak for the first time the lieutenant looked at the shrouded form in surprise. The voice was low and trained, the voice of a gentlewoman. It startled him with a swift suggestion of perfumed lace and six-button kid gloves, of waltz music, yachting and low murmured words in dim conservatories. The recollection of the fried pork and beans awaiting them in the station, however, brought his mind back to the subject.

The stage when it left City of Rocks was twenty minutes late. But the jack-rabbits, which laid back their ears and scudded at its approach, found it no mean rival that afternoon.

"I'll bet $10 he makes it up afore he gits to Stoney Creek and not turn a hair!" said the station keeper to himself. Then, after a further contemplation of the fast receding cloud of dust, he added in a more reckless tone, "I'll bet $10 he makes it up afore he gits to Dick Day's ranch, and not turn a hair!" As no one accepted either of these generous propositions he shook his head and remarked confidently, "There ain't many can copper the Lieutenant, now, if you year me!" and, disappearing in the gloom of the interior of the house, the City of Rocks was left once more to the hot silence of its fantastic stones.

CHAPTER II.—IN THE SILENCE OF THE CANON.

The sun was setting behind Bald Butte as the Johnstown stage approached the five-mile grade which led down to Stoney Creek. Down grade the stage went, with the driver on the brake and the horses trotting loosely in their harness, until, with a final jolt and lurch, they fetched up on the bank of Stoney Creek! The driver swung himself off the box and taking an iron pail out of the boot, proceeded to water his horses. The elderly passenger emerged from the stage with a tin cup, and scooping up some of the bright, cold water from the noisy mountain stream, gallantly took it to the lady inside. Then, helping himself, he said to the driver, with a laugh:

"I jedge you've been making up time. Ye herded 'em along pretty lively down that grade."

The Lieutenant nodded his head. The position in which he found himself had responsibilities that discouraged sociability. Going to the other side of the stage he got out his overcoat and put it on. It was a garment made of rough blue cloth, long and voluminous, with a cape that came to his waist. Quietly slipping his revolver from its holster he put in a narrow pocket in the lining of his coat. This pocket, apparently made for the purpose, dispensed with the ostentatious and cumbrous method of bolting the pistol on outside. These preparations for the night completed, he mounted to his place and made the usual warning inquiry, "All set?"

"If you don't mind, pard," said the passenger, "I'll ride outside for a ways and give the lady a chance to stretch."

"I don't mind," sas the Lieutenant, and the elderly stranger climbed laboriously to his side. The horses' hoofs splashed and the stage wheels crunched their way through the stream, while the water fretted and foamed noisily about the wet fetlocks and through the cleaned spokes. The hoofs and wheels came out of the soft bank and the stage sped silently along the dam bottom land. Dark forms shaped themselves into cottonwood trees and alder bushes and dissolved again into the darkness, while the fresh odor of the earth and growing things scented the cool night air.

"Have a drink?" said the passenger, sociably, drawing out a bottle.

"No, thank you," said the Lieutenant; "I don't drink on the box."

"Right you are," said his companion; "well here's luck! You h'aint been long on the line, I take it.

The stage had commenced to ascend the grade on the other side of Stoney Creek. The road wound up through a canon or gulch in the bottom of which was the dry bed of a winter torrent. It was a long, tedious pull to the top of the mesa, and the horses had to take their time to it. Notwithstanding that a thin line of light on the brow of a distant mountain signaled that the moon had risen, it was very dark in the canon; so dark that although the Lieutenant kept peering ahead of the horses, he could see but little more than a bend of the winding road, faintly defined by the denser obscurity on each side of it. The passenger himself, notwithstanding his steady flow of talk, seemed affected by the gloom, and maintained an alert gaze upon the side of the road. The Lieutenant spoke to his horses, which were showing a restive disinclination to proceed. They were almost at the top of the grade now. A clump of scrub-oaks at the top of the canon was in sight. The shadows here were very dense by contrast with the moonlight, which lay in the open beyond. It was at these shadows that the horses were pricking their ears. The Lieutenant cracked his whip over the unruly animals, but as he did so, he looked sharply in the direction of the oaks. Was not something moving there? Or was it the moonlight shadows playing their usual tricks on highly strung nerves? Then he remembered that there was a spring under those oaks, and that cattle were always around it; or perhaps a stray deer from the mountains might have come there to drink. His military training and frontier experience made him guard against unreasoning alarm. At the same time the station-keeper's open secret that the paymaster's funds were aboard flashed across his mind. It would never do for him, an army officer, to hand down Wells-Fargo's box to the first road agent who asked for it. Professional pride, if naught else, forbade it. He said nothing to the man at his side, but under cover of his cape he slipped the lines and whip into his left hand, and with his right cocked the revolver in his pocket. The elderly passenger, notwithstanding that his eyes were also fastened on the clump of oaks, seemed quite unsuspicious, and continued to talk.

A shrill whistle suddenly startled the silence of the night. The passenger on the box, almost without a pause, leaned over, and leaning one hand on the lines, with the other pointed a pistol at the driver's head, and said, but no longer in the accents of an uneducated person:

"Hold up your hands, Lieutenant!" At the same instant a man with a masked face and holding a gun appeared in the middle of the road and stopped the horses.

The Lieutenant turned pale and stared in awazement at the man by his side.

"It's no use," said the elderly passenger, sternly. "We've got the drop on you! Be quick or I'll—"

"Well," said the Lieutenant, defeatedly, "you have got the drop on me, for a fact!" And drawing a long breath, he slowly raised his arms. But when his left elbow was high as his shoulder with his right hand he pressed the trigger of the revolver in his pocket.

There was a muffled report, a shriek and a curse followed by another report, then another and another, confused and intermingled, the sharp crack of the rifle ringing out over the duller noise of the pistols. When the sounds ceased the man in the road was crawling on his hands and knees toward the shadow of oaks whence he had emerged. There was no one on the box but the Lieutenant and he was standing erect. The next moment he pitched head first over the dash-board on to the off-horses back, and from there rolled on to the road. It needed but this to goad the frightened animals into a stampede, and, with the lines under their heels, kicking and shying, they galloped out over the prairie.

It is not easy for two horses to run away with a Concord coach, especially after coming up Stoney Creek grade. And so, after the stage had lumbered and lurched at their heels for half a mile or so, the horses came down to a trot, and then to a walk, and finally stood still and gazed around trembling and ready for a second flight. The moment that the vehicle stopped the veiled face of the lady passenger appeared at the door and her terror-stricken voice cried, but almost inaudibly, "My God! what has happened!"

Aroused from a troubled sleep by the report of a pistol, followed by a man's shriek, more shots, curses and groans, she had opened her eyes just in time to see a heavy body fall over the wheel and on the ground. Then the stage had started forward the wheel going over the thing on the ground with a sickening jolt. As the stage bounded on she had been thrown violently to and fro, clinging convulsively to her baby, unable to realize what this grisly horror of the night might be. With shaking hands she now unfastened the door, and, stepping out, found herself alone in the awful silence and solitude of the night.

Hark! what was that? She tore her veil from her head, and with it came her hat. Great masses of black hair fell down her shoulders, and a white young face shone out in the moonlight, lovely even in its terror. The noise was but the piping of an insect, but it sounded like a distant shriek. Then the wind stirred the dry buffalo grass, and it seemed to the panic-stricken woman as though it was the voices of men pursuing. Her hair rose and all the blood rallied in her heart. She would have fainted had it not been for the wailing of the dependent baby in her arms. What should she do? Her first impulse was to run from what might be behind her. But her feeble limbs failed at the sight of the wild plains and obstructing sagebrush. If she could but get upon the stage and drive. She went to the horses and spoke to them. One of them whined in reply, and that encouraged her. She crept between them, talking to them all the time in trembling, beseeching tones, and got the lines out from beneath their hoofs. Then, holding the reins and the baby on one arm, she scrambled on the wheel, and from there to the driver's seat. Everything was so big, the lines, the seat, the brake, her little feet did not reach the dash-board but rested on some sacks of barley that filled the forward boot. In this barley she made a nest for the baby. When she was ready to start it was evident that she was not ignorant of driving. She held the lines and whip like the amateur drivers of the New York coaching clubs. The horses had been restive during these prolonged preparations, and they started off freely at her timorous word.

CHAPTER III.—A DRIVE FOR LIFE.

And now the distraction of driving and the sense of motion diminished her first ghastly horror, and replaced it with nervous excitement. She had no difficulty in finding the road, the horses took her back to it. When she reached it, however, she stopped to look around, and determined which way led to Pack City. It would be frightful to make a mistake, and drive back to that awful tragedy. She thought with a shudder of what might be there, dead or living, in the moon-lit road or in the blackness of the bushes. She wondered what had become of the driver. Was it his body she had seen fall from the stage? He must be either dead or wounded; perhaps he was only wounded. She would send back help instantly from Pack City. But when she decided on the direction she still hesitated. The recollection of the tall, broad-shouldered young driver, who had been so kind and courteous to her, persisted in obtruding itself on her mind. Perhaps if he was only wounded he might be dying now for want of a little help. He had helped her in her need; he had helped her baby. In common humanity ought she not to go back to his assistance? Was it not cowardly to take the stage and desert him? Longing to go the other way, and weeping hysterically, she finally turned the reluctant horses toward the canyon.

The moon had lit up the vicinity of the scrub oaks by the time the stage moved slowly back on the scene. All was silent and deserted. Suddenly the horses snorted and shied at a mass of blue cloth lying in the road. The woman turned the team to one side and drove it against some trees. Then taking her baby in her arms she crept down from her perch, and, starting at every sound, stole her way to the prostrate form. It was the driver's face which she uncovered, as ghastly white as her own and smirched with blood and dust. Then she slipped her hand under his coat and laid it over his heart. It was still beating. Hurriedly she searched his pockets for the flask that he had used in her service but a few hours before. It was her turn now. She had lifted his head and poured the raw whisky generously down his throat. He responded with a groan and a gasp that frightened her anew, and then struggled to a sitting posture.

"Water!" he cried, "for God's sake, water!" Then, as she hesitated, he continued, faintly: "My hat. There's a spring over there," and lay down with another groan.

Her fear was dispelled by the sound of his voice. She found the spring, and, filling his hat, let him drink and bathed his face and head. He revived at this treatment, and, again sitting up, took out his knife and asked her to cut his sleeve off. "I am losing blood terribly from my arm," he exclaimed. She bravely but tremblingly did as she was told. When she had cut away the soaked cloth and bared the massive arm he helped her to improvise a tourniquet with his handkerchief and a piece of stick, and the bleeding was stopped. After a second dose of whisky and water he commenced to improve rapidly. She bound another cloth around his head. "The fellow with the rifle did that," he said. "That is what knocked me off the box. It is only a graze, but it was a mighty close call." Then he struggled to his feet, and, looking around, saw the stage. "They didn't get the box, did they?" he cried eagerly.

"I don't know," she said, taking up her baby and hushing its cries. "I dont' think so. The horses ran away."

"The horses ran away!" he said, staring wonderingly for the first time at the pretty white face that was raised to his. "Well, but—why—how did the stage get back here?"

"I brought it back," she replied, lowering her head under his persistent gaze.

"You brought it back!" he exclaimed; "you!"

For a few minutes the wounded lieutenant looked down at the slight form of the woman who stood before him in the moonlight, veiled in her long black hair. Then, as he realized what she had done, he took off his hat and dropped it in the road, having but one available arm, and offered her his hand. She placed hers frankly within it, and he raised the little gauntlet respectfully to his lips. "You are very brave," he said with considerable feeling; "I am glad to think that perhaps I owe you my life."

The Johnstown stage was later than ever that night when it drew up in front of Abe Goldstein's store in Pack City. Simultaneously with its arrival the drinking and gambling saloons and other places of public resort suddenly became deserted. It was said that a woman had driven the stage in, and that a man with his head bandaged and his arm in a sling was sitting along side of her holding a baby. While Wells-Fargo's box and the mail-sacks were being taken out (for Goldstein's store was also the express and post-office) the story was briefly given to the crowd. Then a cheering, pistol-firing procession accompanied the stage down the street to the hotel. Here a dozen strong arms lifted the woman from the box, while the baby was only rescued from a mob of volunteer bearded nurses by the intervention of the muscular landlady. The lieutenant himself, after being enthusiastically asked to drink in the aggregate liquor enough to have stocked a wholesale whisky store, was put to bed, and a messenger despatched for the surgeon at the fort.

Meanwhile a party of horsemen swiftly and silently rode out of the town in the direction whence the stage had come. The next day the lieutenant was informed that Whistling Dick had been found dead in the road at the head of Stony Creek grade. A false gray beard had been picked up near the body and was thoughtfully offered to the lieutenant as a memento. "We struck the other fellow's trail," said the informant, "in a clump of scrub oak. He was wounded, and there wasn't any trouble in following it. We finally corraled him down in Stony Creek. But he was game, and played that gun of his for all it was worth before we took him in. You never would have guessed, now, that it was Jim Gatesby himself, the company's new driver. But that's who it was, for a fact. I've heard since that the express folks kind of suspicioned him of standing in on that last robbery."

CHAPTER IV.—A ROMANTIC ENDING.

One year has passed. Again the silent City of Rocks has lost its sharp outline in the shimmering heat of a July afternoon. On the bench outside the the stagehouse door Nate, the station-keeper, is sitting, reading a month-old newspaper. On the edge of the water trough opposite him, Frank, the helper, is mending a horse collar. Presently Nate threw down the paper and said: "Well, I'll be durned!" Frank looked up inquiringly, Nate rolling a cigarrette from a piece of brown wrapping paper, continued: "Ye recl'ect the old gen'lman from the States wot went up the line about two months after Lieutenant Calverly laid out Whistling Dick and that marty of a Gim Gatesby?"

Frank nodded his head. He was a man of few words.

"Ye recl'ect how many questions he asked about that little rumpus? Specially 'bout the lady with the kid, who showed such a heap o' sand? That old gen'lman was her father."

"I knowed that," said Frank in a tone that resented having his interest excited to no purpose."

"Of course ye knowed it," replied Nate, calmly.

"Didn't he perk up his head like a grass-fed cayuse and tell ye so when he brought her down the line again about two weeks afterward? Of course ye knowed it. Didn't he tell every mother's son all along the line that it was his daughter? Why, when he went out to the Sabatlin Agency and got her to give up teachin' the Injuns' kids and go home with him they tell me that he set up the drinks for the whole derned town. But ye did'nt year how it was that the lady ever come out into this country to teach siwashes, did ye? No! Well, then, the way of it was this: she bucked agin the old man in gittin' married. She lowed her jedgment laid over his, but it didn't pan out worth a durn. Her husband was no good, and when he found her father wasn't going to chip in and help 'em along he went back on her. But she didn't go nosing 'round the old man to be tuk back. That warn't her style. She just got an appointment as school teacher out yere, which was 'bout as fur away as she could git. But she hadn't no more'n gone when her husband passed in his checks in a railroad smash-up. Well, the old man didn't know where she were, till one day he came across a newspaper tellin' 'bout a stage being jumped out yere. Then he got on to her trail, and followed her up and tuk her home. P'raps ye rec'lect that about two months afterward the lieutenant went back to the States. Nat'rally. Well, I'm a sluice robber of him and she ain't got married! Yes, sir, yere it is in the paper. They say the old man's richer than Blue Gulch, give 'em a couple of hundred thousand to start on, and wot's more, among the weddin' presents they got was a solid silver tea set with 'scription on it, as how it was presented to Lieutenant and Mrs. George W. Calverly by Well's, Fargo and Company's Express, 'In grateful remembrance of their gallant defense of the Johnstown stage.'"
—*Robert Howe Fletcher, in the Argonaut.*

MISSING LINKS.

A Vermont minister has reached 121 funeral sermons, with net returns of two barrels of apples and a silver dollar.

There is not a cross-eyed base ball player in the country. It is a general superstition that a cross-eyed man would irretrievably hoo-doo the game.

An Erie County, New York, physician issued a certificate stating that the cause of a little girl's death was "information of the lungs."

Justus Schwab, the notorious New York Socialist, is one of the fugitives from military service in Germany amnestied by Emperor Frederick's proclamation.

The North China *Herald* says that agents of the Panama Canal made arrangements to kidnap 30,000 Annamese coolies to work at Panama, but the enterprise failed.

Mrs. P. L. Collins who is employed at the Dead Letter office at Washington at a large salary to decipher "blind" handwriting, can read every known language except Russian and Chinese.

Matthew Arnold drew a pension from the British Civil List. The pension lapsed at his death, but it is understood that Queen Victoria will be asked to continue the pension to Mr. Arnold's widow.

The cornflower that was the favorite of Kaiser William—the blue "bachelor's button" of this latitude—is said to be the badge of the Liberal party in Belgium, while the red poppy is that of the Conservative or Clerical party.

As an evidence of the progress that modern ideas are making in Japan, it is stated that that country is now building thirty-four new railroads, at a cost of over $50,000, and it has hundreds of miles of railroads already built.

The old Hohenzollern curse that no king was to be succeeded by his oldest son, and the heir was always to have some malformation or damaged limb, has been broken, and even the most superstitious have begun to doubt the spell.

John Hutchinson, the only brother left of the once famous Hutchinson family of singers, now lives at Lynn, Mass., and is as earnest a worker for temperance and women suffrage as the family were in the cause of the slave.

The two-year-old son of a Bohemian farmer living near Oakdale, Neb., fell into a dry well seventy feet deep, and was there sixty hours before he was rescued. When taken out the lad appeared to be none the worse for the adventure.

Out in Sydney, Australia, according to report, if you want to use the telephone, you must ring the person up with whom you wish to communicate and then take a cab and go and see him. An answer by telephone is never expected.

Mrs. Lillie M. Pavy, of London England, is a commercial traveler now visiting the Western States in the interest of an English house. She travels alone and finds that in this country a woman does not need an escort to protect her from annoyance.

Senator Maruaga, the Spanish Minister at Washington, sometime ago presented Mexican opals to three young ladies, two of whom have since been married, and the third is engaged. So it seems there is really something in the ancient superstition concerning the ill luck attached to the opal.

There is said to be a blind jeweler in Bradford, Pa., who is able to repair jewelry and watches entirely through his sense of touch. The blindness came upon him after he had become a proficient workman, and then, by cultivating the sensibility in his finger ends, he overcame in a great measure his lack of eye-sight. This is certainly a most remarkable instance.

The pony ridden by the late Prince Imperial of France when he received his "baptism of fire" at Saarbruck during the Franco-Prussian war has just come to a sudden end, like its unfortunate master. After Sedan the pony was bought by a German baron and was kept on his estate in Silesia for his children to ride. Recently it fell down on a slippery road and broke its leg and had to be shot.

The emancipation of slaves is progressing rapidly in Brazil. There still remain about 3,500 black bondmen in Rio Janeiro, but it is proposed to liberate these on the 20th of June, in connection with the celebration of the Emperor's return from his protracted tour abroad. In other parts of the Brazilian Empire the planters are setting free their slaves in large numbers and paying them wages for the work performed.

Herman Gottschalk, a New York merchant, possesses one of the rare and valuable coins of King Solomon's time known as a holy shekel. It is of bronze and gold, about the size of an ordinary copper cent, and derives its name from the fact that it was only used inside the old temple at Jerusalem on certain festival days. Gottschalk is said to have been offered £500 for it by the authorities of the Antiquarian Department of the British Museum.

Roscoe Conkling was strongly averse to being interviewed, but his freedom in general conversation often led to his being victimized without his knowledge. When Sullivan and Ryan had their famous meeting in Madison Garden the ex-Senator occupied one of the press seats. While awaiting the appearance of the pugalistic stars he chatted freely with those around him, and the next day one of the afternoon papers had a column interview with him, in which the whole range of athletic sports was discussed in a peculiarly happy manner.

A LETTER FROM '$10,000 KELLY,' THE AUTHOR OF 'PLAY BALL.'

"*Pond's Extract Company, New York City:*

DEAR SIRS: I have used POND'S EXTRACT and find it particular good for sprains, wounds, and bruises, I have also used it successfully when the muscles of the arm became contracted from throwing the ball. I recommend it highly to all Athletes and Ball Players,

Yours truly,
M. J. KELLY.

Boston, May 16, 1888."

The Columbian.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

STATE.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
J. B. McCOLLUM,
of Susquehanna County.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THIS JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
to be voted for at the next Democratic Delegate Election and County Convention.

If the Democratic party of Columbia county nominates men for county office this year, who only four years ago worked for the success of a republican candidate, the old campaign cry of "stick to the ticket" ought to be changed to something like this: "Bolt the ticket, if you want a county office hereafter."

The Mills bill passed the house on Saturday afternoon by a vote of 162 to 149. Sowden of Pennsylvania, Greenman and Bliss of New York, democrats, voted against the bill, and Fitch of New York, Brower of North Carolina, and Nelson of Minnesota, republicans, voted for it. The bill goes to the Senate, and may be defeated there. The substance of the bill appears elsewhere.

William Krickbaum seems to be dull of comprehension. We will endeavor to enlighten him. In our issue of July 6, referring to his story that Geo. E. Elwell had sought to secure the appointment as Judge we said: "We denounce the allegation as a malicious lie. * * * There is not the slightest foundation in fact for the story, as no such arrangement was ever contemplated, suggested or even thought of by anybody," and we proved it by Gov. Pattison's letter.

In his last week's paper Krickbaum says, "Is it not a fact that there were schemes on foot to have George appointed in case his father should resign? He does not and cannot deny this."

Here is another one of his characteristic misrepresentations; for what he says "is not and can not be denied," is exactly what we did deny, and prove most conclusively to be false two weeks before. His insinuation casting doubt upon the genuineness of Gov. Pattison's letter is too small to merit notice. We would, however, suggest that it will cost but two cents to send a copy of the letter as printed to Gov. Pattison with an inquiry as to whether he wrote it. The original letter can be seen by any body at this office.

But William forgets that we threw down the gauntlet with a distinct challenge. We charged him with malicious falsehood, and challenged him to name his informant or produce his proofs. He utterly fails in both these particulars; he does not even seek to screen himself behind his first weak assertion that a "gentleman informed him." By his failure to accept our challenge, he admits the falsity of his allegations. His only attempt to wriggle out, consists in a repetition of the same old exploded lie. He says "Unless there are hosts of uncalled for liars, George's course in connection with the judgeship has been anything but creditable to himself, to say nothing of the discredit it reflects upon his father."

There has been but one "uncalled for liar," and he is the one who has manufactured, and put in circulation the numerous falsehoods in regard to this matter. He is the one whom we have conclusively convicted of it, and his name is Krickbaum. Again we challenge him to produce any proofs of any "discreditable action" concerning the judgeship; again we say that his insinuation that there ever were schemes on foot, of any character or description, by Geo. E. Elwell, or any one for him, to secure the appointment of Judge, under any circumstances whatever, is a lie out of the whole cloth, of which he is the author.

Discreditable action! What can be more discreditable than the conduct of this man, whose malice leads him to utter untruths, but whose honor does not lead him to admit that he is wrong even after his fabrications have been annihilated by the most indisputable evidence! But we cannot hope to reform him in this respect. Misrepresentation is his stock in trade, and to deprive him of that would be to drive him out of business.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1888.

Representative Mills was a proud man Saturday as he stood up in the House to make a short speech, just before the final vote was taken on his tariff bill. The galleries were crowded as they had not been since the day that he made the opening speech in what is likely to go down to posterity in the great tariff debate of 1888. Mr. Mills began by stating the present surplus in the treasury to be $129,000,000, which represents unnecessary taxation upon the people. This enormous amount of money is constantly lowering prices, and piling an enormous load on labor, and increasing the benefits of the privileged classes. How long will it be before stagnation will occur, and bankruptcy and ruin flock together over the land? The majority have attempted to bring before the House a bill to reduce this taxation and lessen the flow of money into the treasury. By amendments made in committee of the whole, the relative rate of duty has been placed at $42.99 on the hundred. This moderate bill has been met by a storm of denunciation, and characterized as a free trade measure. Is $42.99 on the hundred, free trade? Mr. Mills then took up the bill in detail, and rapidly passed through it, pointing out his advantages as he went along. A vote being taken on the final passage of the bill showed 162 yeas and 149 nays. When the result was announced cheers after cheer burst spontaneously from the Democratic side of the House, while the air was full of hats and red bandannas. Only four democrats voted against the bill—Messrs. Sowden, Merriman, Greenman, and Bliss. Two republicans voted for it. With this bill, the democratic party appeal to the country for another four years lease of power, and the people will give it to them.

Mrs. Cleveland celebrated her 24th birthday on Saturday, by attending the Capital to hear Mr. Mills' speech, and to witness the final vote on the tariff bill. In the evening there was a quiet family dinner at Oak View. She has received many letters and telegrams of congratulation.

The Senate having agreed to drop the objectionable canal amendments to the River and Harbor bill, the House passed it, and it is now in the hands of the President.

It is now generally conceded that it will be impossible for Congress to adjourn before September.

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller--that's the way to write it now. The Republicans, after all their trouble, could only get twenty votes against Mr. Fuller's confirmation, while forty-one voted in favor of it.

Senator Ransom, who is a member of the democratic national committee, vehemently denies the rumor that Mr. Brice, the chairman of the executive committee, was indignant at interference from the White House in the management of the campaign. "Why", said the Senator, "The president could not be induced to interfere in a matter of this kind. It is not his way. No sir. We discussed the entire question of organization in all its details in our own way, independent of any outside pressure." Colonel Dick Bright, of Indiana, Sergeant at arms of the National committee, likewise denies the rumor. He says the President has been consulted, as is only right and proper, but all that the President insisted on, was that the campaign should be fought in a bold, open, and courageous manner without any attempts to evade any responsibilities or make any apologies. The Republicans will soon find out that there is no trouble among the members of the National Committee.

The House Committee on Agriculture has decided to postpone until December, the consideration of the various bills to regulate the manufacture of compounded lard.

The House committee to investigate contract and pauper imigration, will go to New York this Week. From there they will probably go to Boston, and late in the fall, they expect to go to San Francisco.

Senator Morgan made a good point against Senator Mitchell Friday, while a bill to restrict Chinese imigration was under discussion. Mr. Mitchell, speaking in favor of the bill, said that it was intended to carry into effect the provisions of the pending Chinese Treaty. He then proceeded to attack the treaty as a sham, a fraud, and a deception. "I cannot understand" said Mr. Morgan, "why the gentleman would vote for a bill to carry into effect a treaty which he says is a sham and a fraud."

It is stated that Representative W. L. Scott, of Pa., will decline another nomination to Congress. Also Rep. P. H. Collins of Mass. The names of both gentlemen have been mentioned as probable members of Mr. Cleveland's next administration. Perhaps that accounts for their retiring from the House.

American Politics in England.

It is the cue of the high tariff monopoly organs to quote the opinions of the English press on the tariff issue in this country, that is, when those opinions suit their purpose of appealing to the distrust of England which prevails largely in the United States. But they are very careful not to admit to their columns any expression of the English journals not conducive to their narrow and contemptible object. Sir Lionel Sackville West, the British minister at Washington, said in an interview the other day, that the American tariff question was not understood in England, and that the idea entertained by some people in England that President Cleveland's recommendation for a revision of the tariff is a free trade movement, is a misconception. But the London *Chronicle* evidently understands the purpose of the democratic tariff policy well enough. The other day it dropped this remark in the course of a long editorial stating both sides of the tariff question in the United States: "The argument of the democrats is that free trade raw materials will enable the American manufacturers to compete in the markets of the world; *a truth which England and Germany will be apt to realize some day.*" Neither Minister West's admission of England's ignorance on the subject of the tariff in the United States, nor the London *Chronicle's* equally significent confession, has found its way into the columns of the high tariff monopoly organs.

It will not be at all surprising if after the editors of the English journals shall have learned the real purpose of the tariff reform proposed by President Cleveland they will earnestly depreciate its success. They will see their mistake, as Minister West clearly points it out and as the London *Chronicle* incidentally admits it. It is so plain that he who runs may read that free raw materials for American manufacturers would be the severest blow that can possibly be inflicted upon English commerce. In the item of woolen manufacturers, for example, if wool were duty free the three hundred millions of dollars' worth of woolen goods now imported into this country would be surely in a few years manufactured at home. The loss of the American woolen goods market to the English manufacturers would be a terrible infliction and therefore the English journals will be either *deliberately playing into the hands of the republican leaders* or madly striking down the interests of their home woolen industry, by supporting the policy of President Cleveland favoring the abolition of the duties on raw wool. It is, indeed, more than likely that those journals are in collusion with the high tariff monopoly politicians of this country, for it is their interest to be, and the recent endorsement of Harrison and Morton by the British American association at Boston, which simultaneously denounced Parnell and Gladstone, is strong circumstantial proof that such is the fact.

It will not be many days before the British lion will give unmistakable signs that his tail is being twisted in a very tender part by the president's tariff policy and the Mills bill. When the English manufacturers discover that the only free trade proposed by the democrats is protection to American industry by the removal of taxes on raw materials and the workman's necessaries of life, the London editors will be apt to pipe a different tune. Mark the prediction!—*Patriot.*

NOTES AND NEWS.

A medical journal states that new experiments have changed old theories upon the best method of treating frost bites. A physician froze sixty dogs into a condition of completely suspended animation; twenty of these were treated by the usual method of gradual resuscitation in a cold room, and of these fourteen perished; twenty were treated in a warm apartment, and eight of these died; while of the remaining twenty, which were put at once into a hot bath, all recovered.

The Battle For Supremacy.

"Quay and Cameron are rapidly drifting apart," said a well informed State politician yesterday, "and by the time the next Gubernatorial canvass rolls around I would not be surprised to see each in the field with his own favorite candidate. And when the break does come here will be a struggle for supremacy the like of which has never yet occured in this Commonwealth. There is not a county in the State that does not contain friends of both men, and every voting district will be the scene of a fight. Chris Magee will be found allied with Cameron, while the present State administration will be largely on the side of Senator Quay."

NEW YORK, June 29.—In conformity with a vote of the National Democratic Committee empowering the Chairman to appoint an Executive Committe, Chairman Barnum has appointed the following as such Executive Committee: California, M. F. Tarpey; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Georgia, John H. Estill; Illinois, Erskine M. Phelps; Iowa, J. J. Richardson; Kansas, Charles P. Blair; Kentucky, H. D. McHenry; Maine, Arthur Sewall; Maryland, A. P. Gorman; Michigan, O. M. Barnes; Minnesota, Michael Doran; Missouri, John G. Prather; New Hampshire, A. W. Sulloway; New Jersey, Miles Ross; New York: Herman Oelrichs; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio, Calvin S. Brice; Pennsylvania, W. L. Scott; Rhode Island, J. B. Barnaby; South Carolina, F. W. Dawson; Tennessee, R. F. Loney; Vermont, Hiram Atkins; Virginia, John S. Barbour; West Virginia, William M. Clements, and Wisconsin, John H. Mitchell.

The committee appointed by the National Committee to procure headquarters, consisting of Messrs. Barnum (Chairman), Dawson and Oelrichs, has selected house No. 10 West Twenty-ninth street. It will be put in order and made ready for occupancy and business at the earliest possible moment.

Grover Cleveland's Administration of the Presidency.

"We presume," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "there is no rational American who does not believe that Mr. Cleveland is making even a better President of a united country than Abraham Lincoln did of a disunited one. We have no reason to doubt that every thoughtful citizen perceives that the firmness of Jackson, the equipoise of Washington and the moral frankness of John Quincy Adams unite in Grover Cleveland with the intellectual qualities of Thomas Jefferson, improved in the case of the New Yorker by a profoundly religious temperament which the third President did not possess. A less analytic and candid estimate than this fails either to account for romantically rapid rise of Mr. Cleveland or for the resplendent character of his administration."

"Old Saddle-Bags" on Indiana's Vote.

"I have no doubt that Cleveland will carry Indiana," said ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald to a New York *Sun* representative on Thursday. "I've just been figuring on it, and here's the way it looks to me: There are about 500,000 voters in Indiana. Two hundred and forty thousand of them are Democrats, 235,000 Republicans and 25,000 floating, made up of Greenbackers, Prohibitionists and Labor men. To carry the State Harrison must get 5000 more of these floating votes than we do, and he can't do it. The Greenbackers are opposed to him. There are 10,000 of them in the State, and Harrison will not get over 1000 votes out of them all. The laboring men are cold toward him, and the Prohibitionists, of course, are down on the Republican party."

Mr. George William Curtis' Views—Defection of Ex-Mayor Seth Low.

Upon the issue of extreme protection Mr. Harrison is in harmony with the platform, says the editor of *Harper's Weekly*. Upon the question of reform in the civil service we gather from a speech made by him in the Senate after the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, in which he described the President's course in Indiana, that he condemned him not for removing his political opponents but for pretending that such removals were made in the interest of reform. We are not aware of anything that General Harrison has said or done which shows that his administration would be governed in this respect by sound principles of reform. As the representative of the platform no friend of a reduction of the surplus by moderating the tariff tax upon the necessaries of life and raw materials could support General Harrison, unless he feared some great perils from the success of Mr. Cleveland. This is an apprehension, however, which, although strong and natural in 1884, has now disappeared. Mr. Cleveland made his own platform, in his Message, and there has been nothing in his administration which has alarmed the business interests of the country. General Harrison appears in the canvass as the representative of high and higher protection, and of free whisky and tobacco, rather than of a lighter duty upon any class of articles produced in this country. In other words, he is for an average tariff tax of 47 per cent. instead of 40 per cent., and of a profuse and consequently demoralizing expenditure of a surplus instead of leaving it in the pockets of the tax payers. His nomination promises a clean canvass. The offensive elements of personality which were prominent in the campaign of 1884 are happily eliminated, and we may fairly anticipate the discussion of principles and policies rather than an exchange of vituperation and scandals. This is a great gain for good politics, and in this respect the campaign of 1888 opens auspiciously.

Mr. Seth Low's Defection.

Mr. Seth Low, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, and heretofore a leader in Republican liberal measures, has declared that he will not support the Republican National ticket, and proposes to send in his resignation as a member of the ward association to which he belongs. In an interview with a representative of the New York *Times* on Tuesday Mr. Low said: "The policy outlined in the platform is a policy in which I firmly do not believe, and in behalf of which I can make no fight. I thoroughly believe in parties, and I trust that the time will be very short when I shall be obliged to maintain my present position. But, not withstanding this, parties, according to my opinion, should be formed about common beliefs, and I can see no other course left open to a man save to be true to his convictions at any cost. I do not propose to join the Democratic party. Ihope to be able to help the Republicans in their State canvass; but, whether I can help it or not, I am in sympathy with their attitudes on State questions."

The Work of the Corporations.

A Chicago correspondent of the New York *Times* writes: It looks rather ominous for the party in the West that a leading Republican paper (the Chicago *Tribune*), circulating among the farmers in many States, should, in the same issue in which it mechanically accepts the ticket as a lesser evil than it might have been, and in an editorial only a column removed from the one consenting to the nomination of Harrison, says: "After the 'Granger candidates' were all killed the convention elected General Harrison, who is a railroad attorney himself and a partner of Steve Elkins in a cattle syndicate. If Harrison had been suspected of any taint of Grangerism his throat would have been quickly cut from ear to ear. The men combined to knock out the Granger candidates think that Harrison is with them in interest and sympathy, else they never would have permitted his nomination, and they count on him as one who will perform his duties to his party without coming in conflict with any crooked railroad business."

No Oats For the Prohibition Horse.

General Neal Dow, of Maine, says: "The temperance resolution is no resolution at all. If they had let the matter entirely alone there would have been no case of sham and hypocrisy against them. By shaking an empty measure at a horse you can make him believe that there are oats in it, and draw him to you, but the temperance men need not be reckoned so foolish. The Republicans can not attract them with this resolution, which is so broadly drawn that it will neither offend Howard Crosby nor the meanest grog-seller in the slums of New York. A great number—many hundred thousands—of temperance men will go from the Republican into the prohibition party, whose standard-bearer the former would have done well to nominate. As for the drunken scenes at Chicago, they have been equaled at previous Republican Conventions, and they surpass those at Yorktown and at the Garfield funeral."

The New Tariff.

IT WILL PROTECT LABOR AND CHEAPEN NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

NO FREE TRADE IN IT—WHY WOOL IS MADE FREE—LARGER WAGES, STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND HOME MARKETS SUPPLIED BY HOME LABOR.

The provisions of the Mills bill, as amended and passed by the lower house, do not radically change the general scope of the measure outlined by its framer in his introductory speech. The fundamental idea of the bill is to promote the prosperity of the masses of the people without impairing in any vital part the actual protection afforded to any industry in which the element of labor enters in just proportion. Raw wool is put upon the free list and the duty on the manufactured products has been decreased only to such a figure as will afford the laborers protection and the manufacturers a legitimate margin of profit. In other words, the duty upon the manufactured woolen article more nearly represents the difference between the wages paid in this country and abroad. This is so obviously in the interest of consumers, among whom every laborer's family is classed, as to need no explanation to men of impartial mind. With raw wool free to the employers of wool workers it is inevitable, under normal conditions, that laborers in this department should be more steadily employed.

THE TAX ON COPPER AND BRASS.

Copper ore, which is now taxed seventy per cent., is also placed upon the free list. This tax upon a metal which enters largely into many manufactures, has been levied for years for the benefit of the Michigan millionaires, who have paid their workmen a ridiculously insignificant portion of their profits. The sentiment with regard to free copper among the Western members outside of Michigan was tersely stated by Congressman Brown, of Indiana, who said in the House: "I would make copper ore free as quick as lightning." This declaration elicited marked applause, partly because of its apparent justice, but more especially because Mr. Brown is a Republican and a protectionist.

Manufactured brasses are reduced only five per cent. Into these the element of labor enters more largely and the duty is well maintained in order that American laborers may be protected. With the duty at the rate provided in the bill there will be no excuse for any reduction in the wages of the brass workers. Although the manufacturers may not make millions in a year, they will still have a fair return on capital invested and almost certainly a steadier demand for their wares.

THE INIQUITOUS LUMBER TAX.

Millionaires represent a number of the Northwestern States in the Senate chamber. Why should they not? Their enormous fortunes were made in the lumber business of their sections, protected always by high duties, but paying pitilessly low wages to the impoverished woodsmen who did the work. Every man who has used a stick or plank in building a home for his wife and little ones has helped to increase the fabulous wealth of the Algers, the Stockbridges and the Sawyers. If the Mills bill becomes a law lumber will be free, its twenty per cent. duty being stricken off. But cabinet and house furniture and the whole line of manufactures of wood or wood and iron combined, such as cars and carriages, sashes, doors and blinds, boats, etc., are reduced only five per cent. from the rates in the present tariff, thus giving to workers in wood a larger measure of protection than at the present time. The operators most affected by the placing of lumber on the free list—those of the great Northwest—have reaped the benefit of our protective system while actually hiring hundreds of Canadian half-breeds and Indians as woodsmen at wages lower than those paid to Hungarians by the protected industries of the Eastern States.

DUTIES NOT TOUCHED.

It will be of interest during this campaign to remember the articles upon which the Mills bill allows duty to remain untouched. The unreasoning yell against free trade is a cry that has no basis except in ignorance, mistaken zeal or greed. The products of all the foreign basket-makers, bookbinder and finishers, bone and ivory workers, boot and shoemakers, brewers and malsters, britannia ware makers, button factory operators, candle-makers, cigar-makers, clock and watchmakers and repairers, coopers, cooper-workers, corset-makers, cutlery-makers, distillers and rectifiers, fishermen, flax dressers, fur-workers, gloves, cotton and woolen, cotton gillson, gimp and tassel-makers, gold and silver-workers and jewelers, gunsmiths and locksmiths, harness and saddle-makers, hat and capmakers, hosiery and knitting mill operators, lace makers, leather case and pocket book makers, leather curriers, dressers, finishers and tanners, miners, mirror and picture frame makers, organ makers, paper mill operators, pianoforte-makers and tuners, preserved meats, rubber goods makers, scale and rule-makers, screw-makers, shirt, cuff and collar-makers, shooks, silk mill operators, straw-workers, tiles, common and firebrick-makers, trunk, valice and carpetbag-makers, tobacco factory operators, umbrella and parasol-makers, stove, furnace and grate-makers, various farm products, hay hoops, barley, cattle, sheep and hogs, etc., have, under the Mills bill, the same duty upon them as under the tariff law of 1883.

The principal reductions are as follows: Brasswork, with free copper ore, is reduced five per cent.; carpets, with free wool, five per cent.; confectionery, with a twenty per cent. reduction on sugar is reduced ten per cent.; woolen galloons, gimps and tassels with free wool, sixteen per cent.; woolen hosiery and knitting, with free wool twenty-three per cent.; cotton umbrellas and parasols, with frames duty free, ten per cent.; cotton goods (important dyestuffs free), five per cent.; leather gloves, ten per cent.; brooms and brushes, with free raw materials, ten per cent.

IRON, STEEL and LEAD.

The average reduction on steel and iron manufactures is slight. Under the present law they are subject to a duty of fifty-two per cent. The Mills bill lowers this to forty-three per cent. Cutlery is untouched. Lead ores, a raw material, are cut down fifty per cent., the duty on the manufactured metal being reduced from sixty-eight per cent. to forty-four per cent. Horseshoe nails, present duty seventy-six per cent., reduced to forty-eight. Common tools, in universal use; Hammers, now sixteen per cent. to ten; saws, now forty, to thirty; anvils, now thirty-four, to twenty-five. Dressed stone remains at twenty per cent. Dressed marble is reduced from fifty-two per cent., the present rate, to forty per cent.; rough or block marble from fifty-three to thirty-two.

COTTONS, OIL AND POTTERY.

Cotton cloths which now bear an average duty of forty-six per cent., are reduced to forty per cent., but the cotton men have free dyestuffs and chemicals. Cotton thread, used by every woman in the land, now fifty per cent., is reduced to thirty-five and forty. Linen thread, now forty, is cut down to twenty-five. Cables and cordage, now thirty, are reduced to fifteen. Salt is made free; shingles and laths also. Starch, which is in the present tariff bears the monstrous duty of eighty-two per cent., is cut down to forty-one per cent. Flaxseed and Linseed oil, present duty fifty-five per cent., are reduced to twenty-two per cent., at which a hundred thousand house painters and several million house owners and occupiers will rejoice. On pottery, despite the howl that has come from the employers, the bill makes an average reduction from fifty-eight to forty per cent., the greater part of this being on the higher grades and china. On many minor articles, necessaries, the duties are reduced also, but generally with the same careful hand and always with a view to lightening the burdens now resting upon those who are least able to bear them.

A Peculiar Life Story.

HUSBAND AND WIFE LIVE TOGETHER TWELVE YEARS WITHOUT SPEAKING.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A strange life story with a remarkable climax ended to-day when James Hutchins, a well-to-do resident of this city, was buried from his house on Sherman Avenue. Mr. Hutchins' death occurred just as the night was closing on Saturday. The deathbed scene in this comfortable home was an extraordinary one. The dying man had not spoken a word to his wife in twelve years, and for that time they had occupied separate rooms. He was a singular and obstinate man. Dr. Parsons told him he had only a few hours to live. Mrs. Hutchins was crying, and the dying man, who with open eyes, watched her. With a sudden impulse of a love that had survived the years of cruel treatment, Mrs. Hutchins threw her arms around her husband's neck, kissed him fondly and begged him to speak to her once to break, before he died, the silence of a dozen years.

There was a struggle apparent in his countenance. His lips opened as if to speak, but only an inarticulate sound came from them. His face grew set and stern again. He slightly repulsed her and he was taken with a spasm of coughing. He asked the doctor for a drink of water. Mrs. Hutchins made no further attempt at a reconciliation and in an half hour her husband died.

The story of Mrs. Hutchins' peculiar treatment has been a subject for the talk and wonder of the neighbors. They were married thirty years ago in England. He was a handsome foot soldier of the British Army and she was a friend of his mother. They came to the Town of Lake sixteen years ago, and he got work with the Union Stock Yards Company. He met Henry Barroff, and as fellow-workmen they became strong friends and Barroff, who was unmarried, used to visit Hutchins many a time at his house. One evening Barroff dropped in before Hutchins had returned from his work. He sat down and presently Hutchins came in.

"Hello Barroff, how are you?" said he.

"How d'ye do, Jim," said Barroff, and the conversation proceeded socially for an hour or two, when Barroff went home.

As soon as the door closed behind him Hutchins charged his wife with infidelity. He broke into a frightful passion. He would hear no reply or explanation and ended the scene by looking himself up in another room. Mrs. Hutchins could not understand it. Their married life had been happy until this time and had been blessed by a fine boy. She got supper, dried her tears, knocked on her husband's door and told him supper was ready. He ate his meal without a word and in sullen silence smoked his pipe until bed time. She made one or two attempts to say something without avail. He retired to their bed room while she spent the night in another room. In the morning it was the same way. He ate his breakfast and went to work mute as a post. This life went on for days, and weeks and years, he never saying a word to her. Sometimes he wrote his request on a piece of paper. Sometimes she called in a neighbor's child and talked to him through the child. He always spoke pleasantly on these occasions, but frowned and became stern if she ventured to address him directly. He made her an allowance of $25 a month for the household expenses and her own clothes.

Hutchins was a provident, thrifty man and accumulated money, bought houses and lots and made loans. He was 56 years old when he died, and during recent years he had not worked. His wife through heir boy, asked for more money than $25 a month. Hutchins grew violent and threw $10 at her. She never asked him for money again. Mrs. Hutchins, the neighbors say, used to cry a great deal, and two or three times her husband was seen to weep violently when he thought he was not observed, but of late years both have gone on in a matter-of-fact way. Their son married and went West three or four years ago.

Their solitary life went on as before until a week ago, when Hutchins was taken ill. Dr. Parsons said he had typhoid fever. Mrs. Hutchins cared for him, gave him medicine and performed all the offices of the sick chamber. He never spoke to her, and accepted her attentions in the same silence that he had observed for twelve years. Mrs. Hutchins has no idea of what property was left or what money was loaned. The only business she did was once in a while to collect rents for her husband and give receipts signed by him.

For Representative.

E. M. Tewksbury, of Catawissa desires the support of the democrats of Columbia Co., Subject to the Rules. See Card in another column. 1t

The Boys in Blue.

The sneers and jeers of the republican press at the democratic soldiers who wore the blue have so aroused the brave men who fought for the union that they have resolved to organize for the purpose of showing the slanderers where they stand in the present battle for reduced taxation and good government.

The assembling of one hundred and seven Union veterans at the rooms of the Central Democratic club in this city last night to organize an association in the interest of the election of Cleveland and Thurman was a notable event. At the very outset this democratic soldiers' organization outnumbers that of the republicans by thirty-three per cent. By the time the organization is completed it will more than double the membership of the republican soldiers' club.

The Democratic boys in blue are in good earnest and their enthusiasm will communicate itself to their brother veterans throughout the State. So mote it be.—*Patriot.*

A Perpetual Railroad Pass.

Perpetual railroad pass is a pretty rare thing to have, but a man living in Attlesborough, on the line of the Boston and Providence railroad, possesses one of these passes. In 1836, when the Boston and Providence Road was being built, Mr. John C. Doge conveyed to it a portion of his land, in consideration that he and his family should ride free over the railroad as long as the land was used for railroad purposes. A grandson of Mr. Doge lately claimed that he was entitled to the privilege named in the deed and that the word family meant "descendants" of the grantor. The railroad company opposed the demand, but the Supreme Court of Massachusetts decided that the railroad must carry free the descendants of Mr. Doge for all time.—*Ex.*

Salt Rheum

The agonies of those who suffer from severe salt rheum are indescribable. The cleansing, healing, purifying influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla are unequalled by any other medicine.

"I take pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it has done wonders for me. I had salt rheum very severely, affecting me over nearly my entire body. Only those who have suffered from this disease in its worst form can imagine the extent of my affliction. I tried many medicines, but failed to receive benefit until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then the disease began to subside, the

Agonizing Itch and Pain

disappeared, and now I am entirely free from the disease. My blood seems to be thoroughly purified, and my general health is greatly benefited." LYMAN ALLEN, Sexton N. E. Church, North Chicago, Ill.

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and the calves of his legs, so bad that they would crack open and bleed. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. STANTON, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

From 108 to 135

"I was seriously troubled with salt rheum for three years, and receiving no benefit from medical treatment I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now entirely cured of salt rheum; my weight has increased from 108 lbs. to 135." MRS. ALICE SMITH, Stamford, Conn.

If you suffer from salt rheum, or any blood disease, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured many others, and will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Wyoming Commercial College

This Institution is a high grade Business College, giving instruction in every department of business education. In addition to the regular business course it makes a specialty of Phonography, Type-writing, Telegraphy, and Ornamental Penmanship. The prominent feature of the Commercial Course is its practical character. Nearly every set of books has been taken from first-class business establishments, and a large proportion of the course in book-keeping is made up from our system of actual business practice, unsurpassed in the scientific application to modern business methods. A larger proportion of our graduates regularly obtain first-class positions than from any other commercial college in the state. Year begins AUG. 28, 1888. For circulars address W. L. DEAN, Principal, Kingston, Pa.

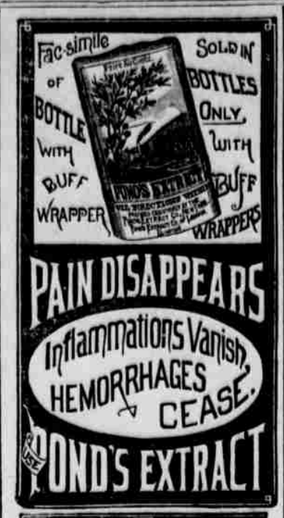
July 27 8t

Write to CLARK'S Business College, ERIE, PA., or College of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y., for circulars. The best and cheapest schools in America. Actual business interchange. Scholarships good in either College. Graduates assisted to positions. Mention this paper. CLARK & PERRIN, Proprietors.

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH

HOW ACCOMPLISHED. Every lady should know. Send stamp. BAKER REM. CO. Box 2, Buffalo, N.Y.

PERSIAN BLOOM, Best Complexion Beautifier. Skin Cure and Blemish Eradicator known. Send stamp for trial package. Address as above. never-cloudy.



POND'S EXTRACT

THIS IS THE GENUINE!

Our *picture trade-mark* around every bottle. Cut this out and send it to your druggist. Refuse any *adulterated substitute* as you would *counterfeit money.* For 40 years, its healing fame has spread over Europe and America. Doctors prescribe it. All respectable druggists keep it, and recommend it. Thousands of families use it, and would not be without it. In sickness,

Every Drop Is Worth Its Weight in Gold!

Invaluable for Burns, Sunburns, Diarrhœa, Chafings, Stings, Piles, Sore Eyes, Feet, Inflammation and Hemorrhages of all kinds.

CAUTION.—See that the words "POND'S EXTRACT" are blown in each bottle, inclosed in a buff-colored wrapper, bearing our landscape trade-mark—none other is genuine. *Sold everywhere. Prices,* 50c., $1, $1.75.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Av., New York.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, there will be exposed to public sale by the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Samuel A. Worman dec'd, on the premises in Espy, Pa., on the 28th day of July A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. the following pieces of land: viz.

Tract No. 1. All that certain piece of land situate in the village of Espy, county of Columbia bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south of the public road leading from Espy to Lightstreet, at corner of land now owned by T. W. Hartman, formerly Hannah Worman, thence along sa me public road south 28 5-8 degrees east to an alley, thence along said alley westwardly 572½ feet more or less to corner of land of Mrs. Mary Snyder, thence along the same north 25½ degrees west 665¼ feet to corner of land of T. W. Hartman aforesaid, thence along same north 67¼, east 509½ feet more or less to a corner at the public road aforesaid the place aforesaid, the place of beginning containing 7 acres and 15 perches of land.

Tract No. 2. At the same time and place all that undivided one-half part of a tract of land situate in Main township, Columbia county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows viz. Beginning at a Hemlock tree on the south bank of the Susquenanna river and bounded by lands of John Shuman, Isaiah John, Amos Diemer, lands late of Daniel Snyder, and the Susquehanna river, containing 62 acres and 129 perches.

Tract No. 3. All that certain lot of land situate in Espy, said county, bounded on the north by Third street on the east by lands of R. J. Williams and T. B. Miller, on the south by an alley and on the west by land of J. Musselman, being 173½ feet in depth by 82½ feet front.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation absolute and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nis'.

MARTHA M. WORMAN,
July6 4t Administratrix.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Estate of Jonas Doty, deceased.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss.

To J. O. Doty, Ira Doty, David Doty, Israel Doty, Luther B. Doty and Martha A. Minier, all of Columbia county; George Doty of Luzerne Co., Pa., and Sarah Elizabeth Rozelle of Ellsworth, Ellsworth Co., Kansas.

Whereas, at an Orphan's Court held at Bloomsburg, in and for the county of Columbia, the fourteenth day of May A. D. 1888 before the Honorable William Elwell President, and his associates, justices of the said court, the petition of J. O. Doty and Ira Doty, sons of Jor as Doty late of the township of Fishingcreek, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deed. was presented, setting forth that a petition was presented to this court on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1887, setting forth that the said Jonas Doty died on or about August 28th, 1887, intestate, and that he died seized in his demesne as of fee of and in certain real estate, which is described in the said petition, and further that the petitioners omitted in the said petition the following described real estate.

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Briarcreek, and county aforesaid, containg one hundred acres more or less, being the western end of the upper Nathan Beach tract in which said deceased held an undivided one half interest reserving to his grantor and his own use all the iron ore and minerals of every description, excepting stone coal, as also the right of way and necessary privileges of access to and digging for and working all the iron ore and minerals of every description excepting stone coal as aforesaid at all times and in all places on the said tract. No partition of the foregoing tract having been had.

Take notice that in pursuance of the foregoing writ an inquest will be held upon the said premises on Saturday August 4th 1888, at ten o'clock a. m. to make partition of the land to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said decedent, or to value and appraise the same, as the case may be, under the laws of this commonwealth, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, Pa., July 13, 1888.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

In re estate of Allen Mihm late of Beaver township deceased.

Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned executors all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to

ELIZABETH MANN,
JACOB BAKER, Executors.
Mountain Grove P. O., Luz. Co., Pa.
Littles atty, july 6

TAX NOTICE.

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Town of Bloomsburg, hereby gives notice that, for thirty days from date, he will be prepared to receive the TOWN TAXES, assessed and ascertained for the year 1888, at his office in said town in the store of J. D. Wilson, Shives' Block, Main street, which taxes all tax-payers are hereby required to pay. Any taxes unpaid after SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1888, shall be paid with five per centum upon the amount added thereto.

J. S. WILSON,
July 19, 1888. Town Treasurer.

ORDINANCE NO. 39.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND ORDINANCE NO. 5.

Be it ordained and enacted by the town council of the town of Bloomsburg, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.

SECTION 1st. That hereafter each and every person with wagons sleds or other vehicles containing articles for market shall be required during market hours, to back up to the pavements on Market Square in such manner as not to obstruct the crossings nor traveling in the street. And every person found violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction forfeit and pay a fine of one dollar for each and every offence. Provided, that in the event of a greater number of vehicles attending market at any time, than can be thus placed upon Market Square they shall be placed next adjoining Market Square at the pavement on either side of Market street, southward from the Square.

SECTION 2nd. Art. 4 of ordinance No. 5 for the establishment of a curb-stone market, is hereby repealed.

Attest, President Town Council.
F. S. HARMAN.

SAMUEL NEYHARD, Secretary.
Passed July 5th, 1888.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., WALL ST., N. Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.50 a year.
Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD
Taking effect WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1888.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Arrive. P. M.	SOUTH. Leave. A. M.	NORTH. Leave. A. M.	NORTH. Leave. P. M.
Bloomsburg	2 15	8 00	9 00	6 40
Main Street	2 06	7 50	9 11	6 51
Irondale	2 04	7 48	9 13	6 54
Paper Mill	1 52	7 39	9 25	7 04
Lightstreet	1 47	7 35	9 30	7 08
Orangeville	1 33	7 25	9 50	7 20
Forks	1 14	7 13	10 01	7 34
Tubbs	1 08	7 08	10 07	7 38
Stillwater	1 01	7 02	10 15	7 44
Benton	12 50	6 54	10 30	7 52
	A12 10		11 00	
Edsons	12 05	6 49	11 05	7 56
Coles Creek	12 00	6 45	11 10	8 00
Sugarloaf	11 55	6 40	11 15	8 05
Laubachs	11 50	6 37	11 20	8 09
Central	11 40	6 30	11 30	8 16
	Leave. P. M.	Leave. A. M.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:27 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:38 p. m.	6:51 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:19 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
6.26 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:29 p m

SALES.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

WANTED.—100 bark peelers. Apply to Thos. Wheeler, at Wilson Cole's above Central, Columbia county, Pa.

AUGUST 2. The executors of John Fester deceased and John Kelchner deceased, and others will sell valuable timber land in Briarcreek and Fishingcreek township at 10 a. m.

FOR SALE.—A good jump seat carriage. Inquire of Rev. R. Mallalieu, Espy, Pa.

To The Public.

We are manufacturing and have in bond a pure article of Rye Whiskey one year old. We use nothing but clean rye and double on a copper linen, and it is as pure as the rye that grows in the field, and if any person will find any drugs or adulterations in it as it leaves our distillery or salesroom, we will give a reward of one hundred dollars. ROHR MCHENRY & CO.
Benton, June 1888, 6w.

Call for Delegate Election and County Convention.

The Democratic voters will meet at the several places for the holding of the General Election in their respective Districts on Saturday August 11, 1888 between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. and elect delegates to be sent to the County Convention and vote instructions for the persons there to be nominated, subject to the rules of the Democratic party of the county. The Delegates elected will meet in County Convention at the Opera House Bloomsburg, Pa. on Tuesday Aug. 14th, 1888 at eleven o'clock a. m. and place in nomination, one person for President Judge of this Judicial District, one person for Member of the U. S. House of Representatives for this Congressional District, two persons for Members of House of Representatives of the State, one person for District Attorney, one person for Sheriff, one person for Jury Commissioners. And to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

ROBT R. LITTLE, Chairman.
E. M. TWEKSBURY, Sec'y.

Apportionment of Delegates.

The following apportionment of Delegates has been made by the Standing Committee, in accordance with the Revised Rules, viz:—Rule 2nd. The representation of Districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each, as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed eighty-five, and no district shall be allowed less than two, nor more than four delegates.

Rule 3d. Delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty votes for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fraction of a vote:

Districts.	Vote for Gov'r.	Delegates.
Beaver,	168	3
Benton,	218	4
Berwick, E.,	44	2
Berwick, W.,	99	2
Bloom, E.,	242	4
Bloom, W.,	170	3
Briarcreek,	129	2
Catawissa,	272	4
Centralia,	297	4
Centre,	146	2
Conyngham, N.,	140	2
Conyngham, S.,	66	2
Fishingcreek,	257	4
Franklin,	67	2
Greenwood,	180	3
Hemlock,	117	2
Jackson,	122	2
Locust,	222	4
Madison,	144	2
Main,	119	2
Mifflin,	197	3
Montour,	72	2
Mt. Pleasant,	80	2
Orange,	115	2
Pine,	93	2
Roaringcreek,	73	2
Scott, W.,	71	2
Scott, E.,	98	2
Sugarloaf,	166	3
Total,	4184	75

We publish elsewhere an advertisement of "Help Wanted." We have examined the work therein described and think an agent should meet with much success with it. Any one desiring the agency should write at once for terms and outfit for canvassers. tf

A peculiarity of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood, it imparts new vigor to every function of the body.

M'Killip Bros. have completely refitted their studio with the best and most approved instruments for portraiture, from locket size up to life size, and instruments especially adapted to photographing out door groups and residences, together with the latest scenic effects and accessories. Babies' pictures par excellence for which has been added a special extra rapid Voigtlaender Euryscope. Copying, enlarging and photographic reproductions of drawings, patent models and machinery intelligently executed. Animals photographed by the flash light process. Life size crayon portraits in gold frame only $10.

Personal.

Daniel Steck and wife of Hughesville, are the guests of Hon. L. B. Rupert.

C. M. Swartz and Wm. Achenbach of Hughesville spent Sunday in town.

T. W. Conner, of Orangeville, was granted a patent last week for an animal trap.

Miss Mary Wells, of Greenfield, Mass., is the guest of Miss Martha Wells.

Mrs. Garrison of Courtland, N. Y. is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. G. Barkley.

Ex-commissioner Parr was in town last week Thursday.

Miss Polan of Wyoming is the guest of Miss Ida Turnbach.

Mrs. P. E. Wirt and children are at Ocean Beach, N. J.

Mr. Albert Hendershot of Washington, D. C. and two daughters are visiting at H. W. Sloan's.

Mrs. E. W. Elwell and children, Katharine and William of Towanda, are visiting relatives here.

Oscar Lowenberg, who is in a clothing store at Towanda, is at home for a two weeks vacation.

Less Alexander has arrived safely at Bremen, and cabled over to his friends here to that effect last Friday.

Rev. D. J. Waller, Jr. will preach in the Reformed church next Sunday. The pastor, Rev. Wagner, is visiting his parents.

Thomas McCormick, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., is at home on leave of absence.

A. D. Creveling, a former Bloomsburg typo, now working in Philadelphia, was in town this week.

Mrs. Freas Brown went to Ocean Grove on Wednesday, and will spend two months at the seashore.

Sheriff Smith returned from Erie on Thursday of last week. He reports having a very pleasant trip.

Mr. G. J. Worthington of Roanoke Va., who has been here with his family visiting at Dr. Willits', went home on Wednesday.

Revs. D. E. Schoedler of Turbotville, and L. C Edmunds of South Bethlehem, spent a few hours in town Wednesday.

H. H. Rutter, editor of the *Hughesville Mail*, and post master at Hughesville, visited his parents and friends in this place Sunday last.

Oscar Ent and Harry Vanderslice of this place, and members of Co. F, 12th Regt. N. G. P., are attending the soldiers' encampment at Mt. Gretna.

Miss Annie Miller, of Bloomsburg, sang the solo, "Ave Maria," in the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning. Her voice is strong and very sweet, and as it reverberated and thrilled through the church the congregation was charmed.—*Sunbury Daily.*

Dr. J. C. Reifsnyder left on Wednesday for New Columbia, Union county, where he will practice for the next two or three months. He takes the place of Dr. Rockefeller during the latter's absence in the west. Dr. Reifsnyder is an enterprising young man and a good practitioner and will make a success in his profession.

Benton is to have a tannery and saw-mill.

Are you making preparations for Grand Army Day?

Camp meeting at Rupert Grove was largely attended last Sunday.

There will be an adjourned court on August 2.

J. F. Caldwell has painted his hotel red, not figuratively speaking, but literally. D. R. Coffman is the artist.

A number of houses at Sunbury were robbed by burglars during the regatta last week.

A number of families from this place have gone to Mountain Grove to remain until after camp meeting.

Don't forget that Grand Army Day will be September 6th. Begin at once to make your preparations for decorating etc.

Northumberland vs. Bloomsburg at Athletic Park next Saturday afternoon. It will be an interesting game.

The candidates are improving their time as the delegate election approaches. The next two weeks will no doubt be exciting in political circles.

Rev. A. B. Chamberlin of Philadelphia will preach in Christian church at Stillwater, on Sunday July 29th, and the three Sundays following.

The band played some very pretty musical selections at the Sanitarium a few evenings ago, that were highly appreciated by the guests there.

The P. O. S. of A. festival at Music Hall last Friday and Saturday evenings was largely attended and a large sum was realized.

The bay window on the east side of the Methodist parsonage at Market and Fifth streets has been torn away and a portico will be erected in its place.

An exchange says: Three Binghamton gentlemen are on their way from Cooperstown to Chesapeake bay in boats. They will row the entire length of the Susquehanna.

The price of sugar has advanced about 30 per cent. It is reported as a reason, that nearly all the raw material is bought or controlled by one man, and that he regulates the price to suit himself.

Charley Soo will remove his laundry to the new building recently erected by Mrs. Ent on Whitman's alley, next Monday. He hopes to retain all his old customers, and to secure many new ones.

M'Killip has on exhibition a photograph of the faculty and the class of '88 at the Normal school. He also has a photograph of lightning taken by him in a recent thunder storm.

The front of Rawling's building now presents a handsome appearance. The name "Rawlings' Meat Market" appears at the top of the building in black, and "G. A. R. Hall" below the window of the room occupied by that organization, in blue lettering.

A large party from Scranton and vicinity picnicked at Oak Grove last Saturday. The Petersburg band which accompanied them, drove to town in Buckalews' band wagon, and played through the streets during the forenoon.

Glasco Cameron's barber and bath rooms have been newly papered and painted.

The red rock bridge is completed, and was thrown open for public use on Tuesday. It appears to be an excellent job.

A portico is being built in front of the brick dwelling house belonging to the Woolen Mill, at the corner of West and Fifth streets.

A moonlight leap-year picnic took place at Oak Grove Tuesday evening. Dancing was kept up until a late hour to the music of Metherall's orchestra. It was a very pleasurable affair.

Kline and Bellas, the persons arrested for robbing the Cambra post office, were convicted in the U. S. court at Erie last week. J. A. Howard also of this county, was convicted of representing himself as a pension examiner.

Daily and Sunday *Press*, 65 cents per month; *Times* 30 cents per month; Phila. *Record* 25 cents per month. New York and Philadelphia papers delivered. J. W. Moyer, News Agent.

The Sanitarium guests took a "straw ride" Monday evening. Their conveyance was a large hay wagon drawn by four horses. They returned home well pleased with their trip after a long drive through the country.

The Bloomsburg School District bought the old jail property of Douglas Hughes last week for $3600. It is the purpose soon to convert it into a school building as the other two buildings can not accommodate the pupils.

Owing to the continued roughness of the water on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, the races of the National regatta at Sunbury did not come off until Friday. Hundreds of people went away disappointed on both of those days.

Samuel H. Jacoby died at West Nanticoke, Luzerne county July 16th, at the home of his son in that place, aged 74 years 6 months and two days. He was formerly a resident of Bloomsburg and kept a marble yard on lower East street. Mr. Jacoby was a staunch Democrat. The remains were interred at Newport, Luzerne county.

Melville W. Fuller was confirmed by the Senate on Friday as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. After an investigation extending over several months, the republicans were unable to find any reason or excuse for a refusal to confirm his appointment.

Twenty-five cents a day purchases a $3,000 policy in The Travelers, of Hartford, which is payable in event of death by accident, with $15 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling injury. J. H. Maize, agent, second floor COLUMBIAN building Bloomsburg. tf.

We announce elsewhere a notice of bridge letting by the county commissioners on Monday August 6th. Two bridges are to be built of iron; one across the Fishingcreek in Orange township, near B. & S. depot, with 44 feet span, the other in Briarcreek township, with 33 feet span.

Krickbaum's feeble effort to squirm out of the hole in which he put himself by that judgeship lie, was truly pitiable. The falsehood was fixed upon him so positively that it took him two weeks to prepare an answer, and then all he could say was a repetition of the same old lie.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal, in merit and efficiency, as a hair dressing and for the prevention of baldness. It eradicates dandruff, keeps the scalp moist, clean, and healthy, and gives vitality and color to weak, faded and gray hair. The most popular of toilet articles.

John Hill, a bark peeler was killed last Monday afternoon at Jameson City, by a tree falling upon him while he was engaged in peeling bark. He was a resident of Middletown, N. Y. Internal injuries and a broken collar bone caused the unfortunate man's death. The remains were interred Thursday at St. Gabriel's Episcopal church.

Attention of tax collectors and supervisors is called to our receipt book. We furnish a receipt book perforated and bound in heavy board. We charge the same for this receipt book that other offices charge for a much inferior article. Collectors will do well to call and see before buying elsewhere.

The regatta last week at Sunbury called to that place a large number of fakirs and swindlers who worked their games openly and above-board, and it is said that they obtained license from the borough council. There will be nothing of that sort permitted in Bloomsburg when Grand Army Day brings a big crowd here next September.

The man who with honest purpose repeats what has been told him, is ever ready to make amends to any one that may be injured thereby, as soon as it is shown that such report is untrue. But the man who, with malignant intent, manufactures a falsehood, will stick to it through thick and thin, no matter how many times over it may be proven to be false.

Many people watched the eclipse of the moon Sunday night. It was an interesting event and a beautiful sight. The moon entered the shadow about quarter of eleven o'clock and the total eclipse began at 11:52 continuing about two hours, when the shadow gradually passed off, taking about one hour more. During the progress of the eclipse, the moon presented a dark-red appearance.

Three weeks ago the Catawissa *Item* proved that William Krickbaum supported Kinter, the republican candidate for Prothonotary, four years ago. Krickbaum has not denied it, and he dare not deny it. He was a candidate for the office himself, and because he was defeated he betrayed the party that had kept him in official position for eighteen years. Now he is asking to be rewarded for such conduct, and wants the nomination for representative.

I. W. Hartman & Sons have commenced repairs at their store. New shelving will be put up, a new floor laid, and the whole appearance of the interior will be changed and beautified. When completed it will be a model of neatness and convenience. Though of necessity compelled to undergo some inconvenience while these extensive repairs are in progress, they will attend to their customers to the best of their ability, and it will be but a few weeks until the work will be completed.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending July 24, 1888.

G. C. Baker, Prof. D. E. Cole, Mary Faus, Mrs. Baldy Hartman, C. W. Hendershott, Mr. Harry O. Hine, Mrs. Lizzie Houck, Miss Bella Levan, Miss Annie Lyons, Miss Ella Wats, Mrs. Sada Watson, Miss L. A. G. Welliver.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Buy Lester's School Shoes. Every pair warranted.

The Pennsylvania Division, Sons of Veterans, will hold their encampment at Williamsport, from August 1st to 3d, inclusive. New officers will be elected and regular business transacted. The encampment was to have been held at Gettysburg on July 4th, but owing to the soldiers reunion there, was postponed. During the past year forty new Camps were organized, eight of which were mustered last month.

The Lutheran excursion to Central on the B. & S. on Wednesday was a great success. Over 900 tickets were sold, and two trains were required to carry the passengers. The Bloom Band participated in the excursion, and furnished some excellent music during the day. The upper end of the B. & S. will no doubt soon become a noted resort for picnic parties, and those desiring to get up excursions can always make satisfactory arrangements with Superintendent Leader.

The ladies who have charge of the Public Library have more new books this week. The books are loaned out at one cent per day. Any person paying two dollars a year, or twenty-five cents per month, can have the privilege of taking any book at any time not retaining one book more than two weeks. All books and papers free to read in the rooms. A good capable woman in attendance, both as librarian and matron at the lunch room.

One house has been moved nearly to its destination at Sixth and Jefferson Sts., from Fourth and Market, and the second one is on its way. The men having charge of the work understand their business thoroughly. Three men and a horse do all the work. The building is raised up by jacks and a heavy frame work put under it. A track of heavy timbers is laid, and the house is drawn along on sleds which run on the track and are so made that they cannot run off. The track is covered with soap, and by means of a windlass the house is drawn along slowly and smoothly. It is not an unusual thing for these men to move frame or brick houses while families are living in them. Mr. Jenkins moves buildings in all parts of the country. He came here from Poughkeepsie, and goes from here to Wilkesbarre. He brought about 13 tons of material here with him.

The Opera House.

Before the fall amusement season opens the Bloomsburg Opera House will have undergone great improvements on the interior. It is the intention of the owner, I. W. McKelvy, to put in new seats throughout the hall. They will be veneered chairs, large and easy, with a nickel plated number on each one, and will be arranged so that it will be much more convenient to pass through the aisles. The seats will be made by the School Furnishing Company. The Opera House has been under the management of F. D. Dentler and J. F. Peacock for several years, and they have always put forth great efforts to secure the best attractions possible for a town of this size. They have on a number of occasions brought entertainments here that seldom show outside of the larger cities. A fine new piano was purchased last year, and a new drop curtain put up. It is the intention to keep on adding improvements to the hall so long as the public shall show a proper appreciation of the efforts of the managers to provide first-class entertainments. A public hall is a necessity in every town, and in order that it may be properly maintained, it is necessary that it should receive liberal public patronage. We are informed that a number of excellent companies are already booked for the fall, and as the attractions and conveniences of the Opera House will be greatly increased, the size of the audiences should be correspondingly enlarged.

The Moon's Eclipse.

The total eclipse of the moon last Sunday night took place under most favorable auspices for terrestrial observers. Throughout the eclipse, lasting altogether five and one-half hours, the sky was perfectly clear.

The great interest to astronomers in the event was whether the moon would become at any time totally invisible, as is sometimes the case. Last Sunday night, as stated, the moon was visible at all times.

There are only three kinds of eclipses—those of the sun, of planetary satellites and of the moon. There was an important eclipse of the sun last August, and the star sharps cleared their glasses for action in many a strange hamlet and remote town of Northern Asia and Europe. There was a total eclipse of the moon as recently as last January, on the 28th, but it was deficient in general interest as compared with the event of last Sunday night. The latter is said to have been a repetition of the eclipse of July 12, 1870. And yet the eclipse of January last is said by scientists to have been "one of the most beautiful eclipses on record and especially noteworthy for the red, copper color that revealed the presence of the eclipsed moon in the sky, when entirely immersed in the earth's dark shadow."

In most of the eclipses called total the moon, dimmed and pale though she be, is still visible to citizens of the world, her hue varying from a copper to a "deep, sombre gray." The light of her lover, the sun, cannot be entirely intercepted even by the envious earth, for some of the sun's rays, which would otherwise shoot on into space and be lost in immensity or swallowed up in the light of other suns, are caught in the earth's atmosphere and refracted or bent out of their direct course until they strike and illumine the moon. If the earth had no atmosphere at all, the totally eclipsed moon would be absolutely invisible from the earth. There is a theory that if those parts of the terrestrial atmosphere which border the earth's illuminated half, that side of her turned towards the sun, were cloud-laden, then the moon would be shut off absolutely and be invisible.

And there is another still and far more interesting theory which accounts for the occasional complete disappearance of the moon when she is the heart of the earth's shadow. It is the theory that the dust of the Krakatoa cataclysm is still flying in space and over the earth in such dense clouds as to prevent any possible refraction of the sun's rays.

During the two eclipses of the moon in 1884, observed only in the Eastern Hemisphere, the moon entirely disappeared from view, and it was expected that this would be the case Sunday night. On the contrary, it was as plainly visible as during the eclipse in January.

If the Krakatoa theory were true in 1884 it would seem that by this time the dust has disappeared. It will be remembered that in 1883 the Island of Krakatoa, in the Indian Ocean, with its 100,000 inhabitants, disappeared in a mighty cataclysm, which appeared to upheave all that portion of the world. The island absolutely disappeared, and the numerous volcanoes that appeared belched forth volumes of smoke, lava and ashes, which was dissipated through space, and was supposed by some astronomers to have made the moon invisible during the two succeeding eclipses.—*Ex.*

Thousands have been relieved of indigestion and loss of appetite by a single bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The use of this medicine, by giving tone and strength to the assimilative organs, has made innumerable cures of chronic dyspepsia. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

On Wednesday, August 1st, a new time-table will take effect on the B. & S. railroad, and regular trains will run through to Central. Going north the first train will leave Bloomsburg at 9 a. m., reaching Central at 11.30. The second train leaves here at 6.40 p. m., reaching Central at 8.16. South bound trains will leave Central at 6.30 a. m., reaching Bloom at 8, and at 11.40 a. m., reaching here at 2.16 p. m.

Judge Archbald last week filed an opinion overruling the motion for a new trial in the case of B. F. Gardner against the Bloomsburg Steam Heat & Electric Light Co. On Wednesday he filed an opinion on exceptions to report of viewers of a road in Conyngham township near A. Sharp's, overruling the exceptions, report not to be confirmed pending proceedings on petition for review. He also filed an opinion overruling exceptions to the receiver's account in the estate of Geo. Longenberger, deceased.

At a meeting of the stock-holders of the Bloomsburg Bridge Company held at Winona Hall on Monday afternoon, it was resolved to increase the capital stock to $125,000, and the board of directors was authorized to accept the proposition of the Penna. R. R. Co. and to close up the matter as soon as possible. That proposition is that the P. R. R. Co. take 55 per cent. of the stock, and the Bridge Co. 45 per cent. and that a combination wagon and railroad bridge be erected. The right of way from the river to the depot is to be secured by the company. This puts the bridge question in a definite shape, and unless something unforeseen occurs, which is not probable, work will soon be begun.

Elisha B. Bidleman died suddenly at his home on East street on Saturday evening. He was attacked with severe pain in the breast and went upstairs and lay down, and growing easier, came down stairs again. The pain shortly afterward returned, and a neighbor who was called in applied mustard and other remedies. He was sitting on the back porch and his head suddenly dropped and he was dead. Eleven years ago his wife died suddenly with heart disease.

Mr. Bidleman was a son of George Bidleman, and a brother of Deemer Bidleman of Tunkhannock, Mrs. J. K. Edgar, Mrs. A. W. Fry and Mrs. Robert Young of this town. He leaves seven children, namely, Mrs. Charles Fornwald, George, Kate, Augustus, Deemer, Harriet, and Howard. Ellis died from lock jaw in 1879, and Charles E. was killed on the railroad in 1872.

Mr. Bidleman was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist church. He was buried in Rosemont cemetery on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Frost conducting the services.

An Excellent Game.

The finest game of ball that was ever played at Athletic Park took place there last Saturday afternoon, the contesting nines being the Bloomsburg team and the Anthracites of Wilkesbarre. Ten innings and a half were played, when the game was stopped, owing to one of the visiting nine being injured, not seriously. The score was but *one one* when the game was called, and as it was the Anthracites who refused to play, the umpire decided the game 9 to 0 in favor of Bloomsburg.

The game was an excellent one all through, and both nines did finely. Hayes and Deal the home battery, played a first-class game. A number of brilliant plays were made. The full score is as follows:

BLOOMSBURG.

	R	PO	1B	A	E.
Shaffer 2b	0	2	2	1	0
Hagenbuch 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Hayes p	0	1	1	19	0
Deal c	0	14	0	2	0
Eyer cf	1	1	1	0	0
Heist rf	0	1	2	0	0
McAuliff 1b	0	13	0	0	0
Ikeler ss	0	1	0	2	0
Sloan cf	0	0	0	0	0
	1	33	7	27	1

ANTHRACITES.

	R	PO	1B	A	E.
J. Wallace 1b	0	9	0	1	0
Harris 3b	0	2	0	2	0
Harper cf	0	0	0	0	0
Shuler c	0	9	1	2	0
G. Wallace lf	0	1	0	0	1
Case ss	0	1	0	3	1
Fritz 2b	1	4	1	0	0
Drum p	0	3	1	11	1
Dougher rf	0	2	1	0	0
	1	30	4	19	3

INNINGS

Bloomsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Anthracite	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-1

Fakirs at Sunbury.

HOW THEY SERVED NEWSPAPER MEN AT THE REGATTA.

T. M. Jones gets off the following in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*: Speaking of fakirs, again reminds me of Sunbury. Sunbury is a pretty town with a railway through its principal square, a pretty park, lots of pretty girls, staid citizens, dormant wealth and clams. There are also some shiny newspaper fellows. On Thursday at the races one of these newspaper fellows named Will C. Dewart patronized the fakirs and bet he could pick out the "lady card" that the three-card-monte man was tossing and lost twenty dollars. Another newspaper man named Brice thought he could beat the fakir soap peddler's game and lost three hard, cold American dollars because his eyesight was worse than his hindsight. The third newspaper sharp, named Jerry Shindle, on whom the flies are perpetually crawling bucked against a Philadelphia fakir's sweat cloth, the boldest kind of a swindle, and in five minutes was out seven dollars and a half, the hardest luck he has had since he played in an amateur opera company at Shamokin and had to count the ties back to Sunbury. Still a fourth newspaper man named "Beeswhacks" Auten lost his head and fourteen dollars and fifty-nine cents fighting the roulette wheel on the river bank. Another Sunbury man bought pools on a race and won and forgot to have his tickets cashed and not only lost what he won but what he invested.

A Card.

MR. EDITOR: Please inform readers of the COLUMBIAN the reason I have not visited them is because ill health, caused by army life, prevents me, besides I think it wrong and unlawful for a candidate to spend time and money traveling to beg or buy votes.

I have no hobby to ride at the public expense. If elected will try to serve the people in the way the public want service.

C. M. BLAKER.

P. S. Five citizens of Bloomsburg holding office, and seven more asking to be elected. 'Tis well "The Earth is the Lord's."
Greenwood Pa., July 23, 1888.

Important to Constables and Justices.

All constables and justices who buy fifty cents worth of blanks at this office will be presented, free of charge with a "Fee Bill" containing the fees of Justices and Constables, as lately revised. We have on hand all kinds of blanks, printed in the best style and sold at lower prices than elsewhere. If you can not call in person, just drop a postal card and we will forward any blanks you may desire.

Buy Lester's School Shoes. Every pair warranted.

Dr. Geo. W. Lott.

News was received here on Saturday, of the death of Dr. Geo. W. Lott of Easton. He was out on the street at two o'clock, and at five he was dead, the cause being a stroke of apoplexy. He leaves a widow, his second wife, and four children by his first marriage, namely, Mrs. C. P. Sloan of Bloomsburg, Mrs. J. W. Chamberlin of Plymouth, Dr. Howard Lott of Wyoming Territory, and Capt. Geo. Lott of the Regular Army. He was nearly eighty years old. The remains were brought to Rupert on Wednesday afternoon, and taken to Orangeville where the burial took place in the family lot.

Dr. Lott came to Bloomsburg when quite a young man, and practiced medicine. He then removed to Orangeville and remained there until his removal to Easton in 1864. He was a man of large stature and fine personal appearance, and of a genial disposition. He had many friends here, and his funeral was largely attended.

A Good Harvest.

The farmers in the neighborhood of Stillwater have just housed one of the finest crops of wheat that has been raised in this part of the valley for many years. It is not only abundant in straw, but the heads are large and well filled, and all secured in good condition. It was a grand sight to see it from an eminence, as it stood over the fields in shocks, and no man, who believes in God and has a heart capable of appreciating his goodness could look upon this evidence of his bounty and not feel grateful. Among the largest products noticeable is that of the Stackhouse Bros, who run the farms of Daniel McHenry. They had thirty-two acres of wheat in one field, from which they cut ten thousand (10,000) sheaves. They cut it with a "self binder" and three men and two boys put it in shock in two days and a half. This is certainly progress on the farm, when we think of how many days it would have taken to cut it with cradles and bind it the old way. J. SUTTON.
Stillwater, July 23, 1888.

Council Proceedings.

July 23rd, 1888.

According to adjournment, council met in council chamber at 8 o'clock p. m. Present P. S. Harman, President, and the following named members viz: Messrs. Wells, Ringler, Cadow, Wolf, Hassert and Sterling.

Messrs. B. F. Hicks and W. R. Kocher were heard in relation to the proposed grade on 6th streets.

R. C. Neal, W. S. Moyer and others appeared in behalf of the N. & W. B. R. R. Co., or its lessees, and asks for the privilege of laying a railroad through the alley in the rear of lots at Port Noble to Eighth or Canal St., thence through said street to Neal's Furnace. On motion of Messrs. Wells and Wolf the following resolution was passed viz:

Resolved. That the consent of the council be given the North and West Branch R. R. Co., or its lessees, to locate a railroad connection through and along the alley running parallel with the canal, in the rear of the lots at Port Noble, and through and along Eighth St. to Neal's furfurnace. Provided, however, that this resolution is conditioned upon the opinion of the Town Solicitor and may be revoked and any authority therein given made null and void and of no effect; or modified and made conditional as may be recommended by the solicitor.

Mr. Ringler offered the following resolution and moved its adoption viz:

Resolved. That the Gas Company, Water Company and the Steam and Electric Light Company, be required to file in this office a map showing the location of their pipes and when any extensions are made by either of them hereafter they shall mark the same on their respective maps; and further, before making any extension hereafter they shall consult the Town Engineer, as to the proper place for locating such extension. And that a copy of this resolution be served on each of said companies. Seconded by Mr. Wells and agreed to.

Mr. Sterling chairman of the committee on water &c. reports an interview with the Water Company, and submits a written proposition from said company, which on motion was received and ordered filed, action on the same to be taken at a future meeting of council. The following is the proposition:

To the President and members of the Town Council of the Town of Bloomsburg.

GENTLEMEN.—Your committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Bloomsburg Water Co., upon business of mutual interest, having met on the 19th inst., but determined nothing definitely, and believing that our propositions were broad spirited and liberal. We herewith repeat them to your honorable body that they may become a matter of record.

FIRST. That the Water Co. will give to the town without charge, water for a public watering trough and drinking fountain, to be erected in the public square. Provided the said fountain or drinking place be of such artistic beauty that it will be an ornament to the Square and credit to the town; and provided with automatic cut off cocks or bulbs that will stop the flow of water when not in actual use, thus preventing a waste of water.

SECOND. That for the better fire protection of the town we believe it necessary that telephonic communication be had with the engine or pump house and so propose to pay for one half the expense of doing so, viz: two dollars per month, leaving a similar sum of two dollars per month to be paid by the town.

THIRD. That when the water plugs exceed fifty in number, under the present system of distribution of water, then thereafter for the term of five years any additional plugs over that number to be half price or ten dollars per plug.

We would also recommend to your honorable body that you appoint such number of competent persons as you may deem necessary to take charge of the water plugs during fires. Such persons we will be pleased to instruct and agree to pay one-half of the cost of such service.

JOHN A. FUNSTON, Prest.

On motion it was ordered that the Commissioner of Highways notify the parties living along East street to discontinue at once the discharging of kitchen slops, cellar drains, fountains &c. in said street or alleys along the same.

On motion council adjourned to meet at Creasy & Wells' office on 6th street on next Thursday evening at 6½ o'clock.

SAMUEL NEYHARD, Secy.

Law Books for Sale.

The following books, being duplicates, will be sold reasonably: 1 vol. each Pamphlet Laws 1868, 1873, 1874, 3 vols. 1876, 1 vol. each of 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887.

4 vols. County Court Reports, (2 bound); 2 vols. Supreme Court Digest; vol. 3 Brightly's Digest; vol. 107 Pa. St. Rep. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg. 3t.

Dr Theel, the celebrated Specialist, has yet to receive a case of special disease, nervous and kidney disease, or blood poison that he did not promptly arrest in its progress and permanently cure. We would advise all suffering to consult the Doctor, personally or by letter; his knowledge and power of healing is most marvelous. Office 538 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bar Meeting.

In pursuance of a call for that purpose, a meeting of the members of the bar of Columbia and Montour counties, being the 26th Judicial District, was held in the court room in Bloomsburg on the 19th of July to take proper action in reference to the retirement from the bench of Judge Elwell. The meeting was called to order by John G. Freeze, President of the Columbia County Bar Association.

On motion H. V. White and Newton Walker were chosen secretaries. On consideration and on motion James Scarlet and William K. West, of Montour; Samuel Knorr, C. W. Miller, C. B. Jackson and John G. Freeze of Columbia were elected a committee to take such action as may be be proper in recognition of the retirement of the Hon. William Elwell from the bench.

E. R. Ikeler, R. R. Little, L. E. Waller, William H. Rhawn were chosen a committee to confer, on behalf of the Bar Association of Columbia county, with the American Bar Association.

C. G. Barkley, B. F. Zarr, George E. Elwell, L. S. Winterstein were appointed a committee to confer with the National Bar Association in reference to unifying law, and especially commercial law, throughout the United States.

These committees were directed to report at next meeting. Adjourned to meet at the court room in Bloomsburg, at 2:30 p. m., Aug. 2, 1888.

H. V. WHITE, Secretary.
NEWTON WALKER, Asst. Secretary.

Odd Items.

Prominent railroad officials say that the passenger business this year will be the greatest on record in the history of the country. Emigration promises to be larger this summer than ever before, and most of the aliens coming here will settle at some western point.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided in a recent case that the solemnization of a marriage vow on Sunday was null and void. The Judge, in handing down his decision, held that according to the Sunday laws no contract executed on that day is legal, and that marriage was nothing more than a civil contract.

Edison has invented a new dinner clock which talks. Instead of striking the hour it speaks it. At dinner time a voice issues from the clock and says "Dinner time," also "1 o'clock," "2 o'clock," etc., as the case may be. Another device which he is perfecting in connection with the clock is that of a female face which he purposes to set in the face of the clock. The lips of this figure will move at the hour, the head will bow and the fictitious lady will say: "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, it is bedtime."

The tramps in New York have hit upon a new scheme to procure cheap lodgings during the hot weather. It is not safe for them to sleep in the squares on account of the police, so they have struck a system of working the elevated roads for five-cent lodgings. The nickel admits the tramp to the station platform and it is a very stupid one who can't find snoozing room enough to last till daylight somewhere along the road. There are dark corners about every platform where the lodger can usually stay stretched out for an hour or so before the station hands discover him. Then all he has to do is to board the next train and get off at the next

West Point.

MANY FREE SCHOLARSHIPS THERE OPEN TO BRIGHT BOYS.

Despite the fact that a great number of boys are seeking to get the best education for the least outlay in money the splendid opportunities offered by the West Point Military Academy frequently go begging. The conditions of entry are rigorous only in name. Every one who goes there does so upon merit and the boy who dare not stand the test of his own acquirements does not deserve a liberal education at Uncle Sam's cost. The number of pupils who can attend the Academy at any one time is fixed by law at one for each of the three hundred and twenty-six Congressional districts, one from each of the ten Territories and ten at large, who are named by the President of the United States, or a total of three hundred and forty-six.

Yet the classes in the Academy are never full. This arises in a few cases from failure on the part of candidates to pass the entrance examinations, when the appointment of another boy has to go over until the following year, leaving no one in the institution from the district. By far the larger number of vacancies arise from neglect on the part of those having the appointments in charge to perform their duty, hence there are vacant at the present time about fifty free scholarships, several of them belonging to Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The boy who wishes to enter West Point must be between the ages of 17 and 22, have a sound body and a good common school education. The appointment is made by the member of Congress in each district, but no political influence is necessary, because the candidate is always selected by competitive examination. There can be but one cadet in the Academy from each district at a time, new men being appointed as soon as the previous one graduates or is thrown out. The latter contingent occurs in the case of about one third of those named, chiefly on account of carelessness and laziness on the part of those who enter. There are, however, more than half a hundred districts in the United States from which no candidate is named and to whose credit there is now no cadet in the Academy.

Lads who wish to enter West Point must be legal residents of the districts from which they are appointed, but this difficulty is easily surmounted, for if there is no vacancy in the district in which the ambitious young man resides —which fact can be ascertained by applying by letter direct to the member of Congress from that district—it is easy to remove into a district where there is a vacancy, or where there will be one by the time the legal residence has been acquired. The facts about present and prospective vacancies can be ascertained by writing to the Secretary of War at Washington, and a legal residence can be acquired in another district in the same State in two months, or in another district in another State in one year. The time spent in acquiring this legal residence need not be lost, for it can be well spent in study, in order that the examinations may be safely passed.

The United States War Department and the authorities at West Point are anxious that the vacancies in the institution be as few as possible. They want all the scholarships taken, and they are desirous of getting bright and healthy young men, all of whom they give, without the expense of a dollar, a first-class liberal education, not alone in military tactics, but in languages, philosophy, law, literature, swimming, boxing, drilling, dancing and all that goes to make the polished and cultured gentleman.

Upon entering the Academy each candidate is compelled to take an oath of allegiance, and he binds himself to serve the United States in any capacity he may be needed for a term of eight years. Four of these years he spends in study at West Point, where he is paid $540 per year, and the other four he serves as a second lieutenant, if not sooner promoted to a first lieutenancy.

At the expiration of the eight years he is free to resign or to continue in the service, as he prefers. He is also free to resign immediately he completes his course of study at West Point. Nothing is laid up against him if he does so. If there are plenty of graduates to fill all vacancies in the army the resignation is always accepted and the boy is always free to enter any trade profession or business, for all of which he has had an exceptionally fine training at no cost to himself. If there are several vacancies—and there generally are not—the graduate is compelled to serve his four years only, unless he has his resignation sooner accepted.

The competitive examination before the board named by the member of Congress, when the fact is ascertained who shall be made the candidate, does not suffice for entrance to the Academy. All candidates are notified to report at West Point immediately after the graduating exercises of the old first class have taken place, which is generally about the middle of June. Their credentials are taken and they are subjected to a physical examination. If this be safely passed the candidate is given a room in barracks with one other candidate, with a suit of gray flannel to wear. This suit is newly made for him, and while it is not so stylishly cut as the broadcloth of the upper classmen, it is nevertheless neat and comfortable and answers very well for the few days the candidate is compelled to wear it.

The examinations which follow cover about a week, rarely more than one topic being taken up on any single day. They are conducted by tutors in the Academy, and are pretty rigid. They cover only the common English branches, particular stress being laid upon spelling, arithmetic and United States history. One must not know a great many things in order to pass the West Point entrance examinations, but he must know the common studies thoroughly. A good standard is insisted upon, hence the honor and benefit are greater when they have been won.

As a rule about thirty-five per cent. fail to pass, not that the standard is so high, but because so few young men know their common branches well. Those who do not pass are given back their citizen's clothes and invited to depart by the earliest boat. Those who do pass are re-arranged in comfortable rooms in barracks and the student life begins. They are not yet cadets, however, and are not yet allowed to mingle with the other classmen. Class rank plays a greater part at West Point than at any other institution. Hence when the upper classes are reached the honor is all the greater.

While the incoming class is in its gray flannel its members are denominated "beasts." They are an awkward squad, and in striking contrast to the straight and handsome figures of the cadets. They have no studies, for there do not begin until September but they live in barracks, while the cadets live, from June to the last of August, in the pretty white tents on the bank of the river just east of the Cavalry Plain. The cadets go to Grant Hall for their meals, just as they do at other times of the year, marching there always in regular order, but the "beasts" are brought over from barracks after the cadets are seated, and are marched back again before the cadets rise from table.

As soon as the candidate reaches West Point and reports to the government official he is put in charge of a body of cadets detailed for that purpose. At the head of these cadet details is a cadet captain. The latter this year is a young New York boy who is the ranking cadet lieutenant of the present battalion. He is a handsome young fellow, stands high in his class, and has gone through the last fifteen months of his cadetship without a single counting demerit. This explains his promotion. He graduates next June.

Under the cadet in charge of the "beasts" and who is always a first classman there are eight cadet corporals chosen from the third class. These nine cadets have full charge of the incoming class. They drill them, take them to meals, to the river to bathe, see that they understand all of the duties required of them and inflict all punishments for disobedience. This goes on for at least a month—sometimes six weeks or until the newcomers are well enough drilled to appear with the rest of the battalion. Then they are quartered in camp and drilled with the balance of the battalion.

As soon as the battalion is reached the new or forth class are denominated "plebes." This title they retain until the following June, and until noon of the very day on which the old first class departs. Dropping the hated epithet of "plebe" is a great event in West Point life, for on that day the student becomes a real cadet. He is no longer a "Mr.," but is addressed by his surname without prefix. During the entire first year the "plebe" is nobody in particular. No cadet ever treats him as a social equal, no matter who he may have been before coming to West Point. The President's son, if he had one there, would fare no better as a "plebe" than anybody else. He is never permitted to attend any of the three hops that occur each week, nor is he expected to have any lady company, unless it be his mother or sister. The life of the "plebe," it must be admitted, is something like that of a policeman—it is not a happy one.

It was from the cadets who are placed over the incoming candidates that the hazing about which one form erly heard so much generally came. But the practice of hazing has been broken up at West Point. No candidate is now ever submitted to any treatment that goes against his self-respect. No one ever touches him, nor is he ever compelled upon to suffer any personal indignity. If one goes there, a sensible fellow, willing to take the little raillery that all "beasts" and "plebes" have to take, and does so good naturedly, he will immediately win respect, and as soon as he has served his year of "plebedom" will be well treated and make friendships that will be sure to last his lifetime.

It is only the "smart" youths who ever get into trouble. One fellow this year went to West Point after having failed in the examinations at Annapolis. While the full battalion was drilling at dress parade he was so indiscreet as to remark that West Point could not drill as well as Annapolis cadets. The former heard of the remark and the fellow paid dearly for it. He is now a "beast" and is being taught to drill—West Point style.

One young fellow came from New York this year and brought with him a local paper that praised his form and his scholarship and closed with the statement that the boy would be an honor to the Academy. The upper classmen said they'd like to see the youth who was to be an honor to the Academy. They saw him and now this particular "beast" is compelled to recite the entire article from memory each morning before breakfast.

A South Carolina lad announced his name as John Adams. He was told to say "sir" when addressing his superiors. "Sir John Adams," he promptly shouted—and "Sir John" he has ever since been and will probably remain so to the end of his course.—*Times.*

Grapes for Health.

The use of ripe grapes for dinner is of incalculable benefit to the human system, and the Pure Grape Juice, properly preserved, is invaluable for weakly persons and invalids. The Port Grape Wine and the Grape Juice preserved from his own vineyards, by Alfred Speer of New Jersey, is pronounced by the leading medical experts to be the most reliable to be obtained. To use the Unfermented Grape Juice is just like eating the ripe sweet grape.

Imitating Old Married People.

From Time.

They were on their bridal tour, and she said gayly; "Now, Fred, we don't want everybody in the car to know that we are newly married and have them all staring at us. Let us act like real old married people. It'll be such jolly fun."

"All right," said Fred, calmly. "You just let me have that end of the seat; it's lots pleasanter than this. I'll take the pillow, too, and I guess I'll go to sleep for three or four hours. You waken me when we come to the dinner station. Spread that shawl over me, and——"

"Oh, I don't care who knows that we're just married," she said. "Sit where you are, dear, and hold my hand."

For every 1,000 inhabitants the United States runs trains 9,700 miles annually, while the train mileage of Great Britian on the same basis is 75,000; Belgium, 4,500; France, 3,550; Germany, 3,250.

A Lover's Wild Chase.

TRAMPING TEN THOUSAND MILES FOR A WIFE AND LOSING HER AT THE END.

Frederick Wilks, of Chicago, deserves the prize for being either the greatest fool or the most obliging husband that has been heard of for many a day. Some time ago, in Nottingham, England, he fell in love with Annie, the village belle. She was seventeen and he nineteen years of age. He got a day set for their marriage, but just before it came Annie ran away to America. He lover followed her, found her in New York city, and a marriage was again arranged for, when the girl disappeared again.

This time she slipped back to England. He followed her, and, after tramping up and down the country several weeks, found she had gone to the Continent. To the Continent went the constant lover, and for month's she led him a will o'-the-wisp chase from city to city. Finally she got back to Nottingham, and he caught her, and, before she could get away again, they were married. She made it conditional that they should go at once to America. They sailed for New York, and thence drifted to Chicago, where Frederick has been employed as a book-keeper.

Annie seemed to like Chicago, and Frederick thought that her wandering propensities were over. But unfortunately this was not the fact. He came home last week and found that she had gone again, leaving no trail behind her. Frederick has started on another chase after her, and says although he has tramped ten thousand miles already for her sake, he is willing to tramp ten thousand more, if necessary.

A Good Appetite

Is essential to good health; but at this season it is often lost, owing to the poverty or impurity of the blood, derangement of the digestive organs, and the weakening effect of the changing season. Hood's Sarsparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the digestion, and giving strength to the whole system. Now is the time to take it. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsparilla.

THEY DID IT.

What? Cured among others the following. They write:

Sag Central Ave., Cincinnati, O., January 6th, 1888.

Anthophores Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I gave ten of them to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully. F. H. BOWKAMP.

16 Rosetti St., New Haven, Ct., February 10th, 1888.

Athlophores Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia. EMMA L. CLARK.

Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling giving new life and strength.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

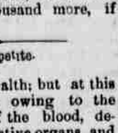
nov25n.c&eo6ms.

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,



Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2203 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

WILLIAM HART

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.,

AGENT FOR THE

KEYSTONE DYNAMITE POWDER CO.

manufacturers of the celebrated Keystone Dynamite. This explosive is giving universal satisfaction. quotations cheerfully given. (Aug 17 88

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	P M	P M	NORTH. A. M.	A. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	.....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	.....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 19
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	.....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	.....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	.....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	7 55
Shickshinny	7 20	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 22
Avondale	7 54	.....	12 20	8 38
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12	.....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	.....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	.....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	.....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	.....	1 25	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35
	P M	P M	P M	A M

STATIONS.	A M	A M	SOUTH. P M	P M
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 30
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	.....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	.....	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 03	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 19	3 29	7 55
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 32	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 38	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	.....	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03	.....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man.
Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect JUNE 4, 1888. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.45 p. m.; Washington 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.42 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.55 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.25 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.35 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.20 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), to Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.35—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.53 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKENBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.45 a.m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.25 p. m., Wilkesbarre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.20 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.46 a. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.55 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.20 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

FREE! A 26-PAGE ILLUSTRATED PAPER

Descriptive of the Soil, Climate, Productions, Manufacturing Industries and Mineral Wealth of Virginia and other Southern States. Write to

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BIG MONEY!! 5000 AGENTS WANTED at once to supply TEN MILLION voters with the only OFFICIAL Lives of CLEVELAND AND THURMAN.

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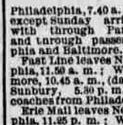

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Grey Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling. 50c. at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.

The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N. Y.

June 22-d-4t.

OLD AND INADEQUATE

STEAM MACHINERY!

can be made satisfactory, so that loss of time and expense of getting new can be avoided. It will cost nothing to correspond with the

MACHINERY IMPROVEMENT CO.

state your case and find out what they can do for you. Address LOCK BOX 2504, NEW YORK POST OFFICE, giving full particulars. July 20-r-1m

Of Interest to Ladies.

We will send a FREE SAMPLE of our wonderful specific for female complaints to any lady who wishes to test its efficacy before purchasing. Send stamp for postage. BAKER REMEDY CO., Box 106, Buffalo, N. Y.

nov25 n.c&eo1y.

SUFFERING WOMEN MARRIED or SINGLE,

When troubled with those annoying Irregularities so frequently following a cold or exposure, or from Constitutional Weaknesses so painful to their sex, should Use DR. DUCHOINE'S Celebrated FEMALE REGULATING PILLS.

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A Brass Mule's Powers.

From the China Medical Journal.

A friend, recently returned from Pekin, tells us that he saw a method of cure which may be new to some of our readers. In a temple outside one of the city gates is to be found a brass mule of life size, supposed to have wonderful healing properties. Patients suffering from every imaginable disease seek this temple to obtain a cure. The method pursued is as follows: Supposing you suffer from sciatica, you go with all speed to this famous temple, and having discovered the particular part of the brass mule corresponding to the painful region of your own body, you first rub the animal a certain number of times and then with the same hand shampoo your own disabled member, and then —well, then the pain goes. The special feature of this method of cure is its delightful simplicity. Is your tooth aching? Just scrub the mule's teeth and afterwards you own, and, *voila!* the cure is complete. Have you an ulcer of the cornea? Pass the tips of your fingers to and fro over the particular eyeball of the mule, and then with well regulated pressure rub repeatedly the afflicted eye. The mule has unhappily lost his sight during the many years he has been engaged in this benevolent work, the eyeballs, we are told, having been gradually worn away, as the result of constant friction, until now you have only the empty orbits to operate upon. The animal is patched in all directions with fresh pieces of brass put on to cover holes produced by the constant friction of eager patients, and a new, perfectly whole mule stands ready at hand awaiting the day when his old colleague, having fallen to pieces, shall give him an opportunity of likewise benefiting posterity.

Married To His Daughter.

THE DISCOVERY MADE BY THE MAN'S FORMER WIFE.

About twenty years ago Issac Waldorf, a dashing handsome young man of 30 or thereabouts, entered the German army as a private. He married a woman for ambition and the desired promotion in the army not coming, he deserted his wife and emigrated to New York.

On being deserted the heartbroken wife moved to Vienna, and changed her name to Sterling. Several months later she gave birth to a baby-girl, whom she christened Mina. Waldorf knew nothing about this child, which had been taught to regard its father as dead. Eighteen months ago Mina Sterling arrived in New York. Chance threw Waldorf and herself together, they fell in love with each other and were finally married. The mother in Germany was pleased at her daughter's success in settling herself and readily consented to accept her invitation to visit her daughter. The mother arrived in in this city nearly thirty hours earlier than she was expected, and wishing to surprise her daughter and her son-in law she did not apprise them of their coming. With beating heart she hastened to meet her daughter, and to once more clasp her child to her bosom.

The meeting beewesn mother and child was a happy one. While they were talking over old affairs, Waldorf, who did not know of his mother-in-law's arrival, came in and went upstairs.

On his way home he passed the open parlor door, and, although not seeing the occupants of the parlor, they could distinctly see him. The young wife was about to spring forward with a glad cry of joy and inform her husband of the new arrival, when her mother clutched her arm and gasped:

"Who is that man?"

"Why, mother, that is my husband," was the answer.

For a moment Mina's mother stood glaring at her, then with a low moan she fell to the floor, sobbing the dreadful truth:

"Unhappy child, you have married your father. He is my husband!"

The truth caused the young woman to swoon, and when the husband heard the news his mind nearly gave way. The younger Mrs. Waldorf is lying dangerously ill from the shock of the horrible discovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Hulitt, of Landisfield, Mass., have been married seventy-one years. Both were born in 1791. Their marriage was solemnized in 1815.

A lady in La Grange, Ga., wrote to Thomas A. Edison requesting him to invent an ear-trumpet that would enable her husband to hear. The wizard in reply wrote the lady to wait just a few months and that husband of hers would think he heard the stars falling.

A newspaper correspondent says that the politest and most accommodating people in the world live in Mobile, and proves it thus: "I saw a street car stop in order to allow a lame negro, who was a passenger, to order and receive a flask of whisky at a corner grocery. The storekeeper came out to the car for the purpose and the goods were afterward wrapped up and delivered with all the deliberation due to so important a commercial transaction. Then the car, with its ten passengers passed on."

Inherited Diseases.

No fact of nature is more pregnant with awful meaning than the fact of the inheritance of disease.

Modern science, which has illuminated so many dark corners of nature, has shed a new light on the ominous words of the Scriptures, "the sins of the fathers, shall be visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." Fifty per cent. of cases of consumption, cancer and scrofula, run in families through inheritance. Insanity is hereditary in a marked degree, but fortunately, like many other hereditary diseases, tends to wear itself out, the stock becoming extinct. A distinguished expert truly says: "No organ or texture of the body is exempt from the chance of being the subject of hereditary disease. Probably more chronic diseases, which permanently modify the structure and functions of the body, are more or less liable to be inherited. The important and far-reaching practical deductions from such facts—are obvious to reflecting minds, and the best means for preventing or curing these diseases is a subject of intense interest to all. Fortunately nature has provided a remedy, which experience has attested as infallible, and the remedy is the world-famous Swift's Specific, a pure vegetable compound—nature's antidote for all blood poisons. To the afflicted it is a blessing of inestimable value. An interesting treatise on "Blood and Skin Diseases" will be mailed free by addressing

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Hon. Jos. P. Bass

is the best known man in eastern Maine, except possibly Hon. James G. Blaine. The reason for this lies in the fact that he is a pushing, energetic business man, and having wealth, is interested in many enterprises, giving employment to many people. About four years ago he took a large tract of land in Bangor, on which he built a fine race track, where, for the last two years, the New England Agricultural Society have held their annual exhibitions. At this time Mr. Bass overtaxed his powers, weakened his system by exposure, and the result was he found himself a victim of Dyspepsia and Kidney disease.

His food distressed him, he had the lame back, the tired feeling, that weary, continuous pain, so often described and so familiar to all suffering from these troubles. He was in despair of getting well when, one day, a "sudden whim," as Mr. Bass terms it, changed the whole current of his life. He is a large owner in the Bangor *Daily Commercial*, the office of which is directly across the street from the Brown's Sarsaparilla establishment and seeing several bottles displayed in the window, yielded to the "whim," went over, bought one and used the contents. It astonished him, inasmuch as it aided him more than all the physicians and a southern trip. He took the second bottle, which was equally as effective as the first, and when the Hon. Geo. B. Loring, of Massachusetts, Hon. Geo. Noyes, of the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, and other managers of the N. E. Fair came to Bangor in August, 1888, they found Mr. Bass in perfect health, due solely to the use of

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